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Annual Subscription: IL 57.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1960
27 Tammuz, 5720, 28 Mehesvan, 5721
Vol. XXXVI, No. 9126

THE meeting of the Chief Rabbinate Election Committee — or rather of the five members willing to attend — took place once more yesterday, as recommended by the Attorney-General, Mr. Rauner, but there is little indication of progress. Five members out of eight may formally constitute a quorum, but the rump committee appears unable to persuade the Chief Rabbi or the Council to accord them the recognition which is legally due to them.

RABBINICAL PROBLEM

It is an open secret that much of the difficulty is due to the long-standing personal differences between Rabbi Nissim, the Chief Rabbi, and Rabbi Toledano, the Minister of Religions. Neither have shown much regard for the high office held by the other, and both offices have suffered a loss of public prestige in consequence. Rabbi Nissim's refusal to attend the first meeting called by Rabbi Toledano, on the grounds that he should have been co-opted in the actual calling of the meeting, and his attempt to dismiss the member who attended, Rabbi Aburavia, have been less than helpful. The unfavourable publicity that has attended Rabbi Toledano's marriage and the resultant rumours of his impending resignation, even though apparently not correct, have further embroiled the situation.

Two elements have emerged with increasing clarity. One is that the National Religious Party is prepared to go to any extreme in order to have the elections postponed. Some of their members may feel that if they are given another year's grace they will be able to find a suitable candidate who is willing to accept this difficult office with all its political involvements. Others appear genuinely anxious that Rabbi Nissim should remain and that there should not be a precedent for a Chief Rabbi's resignation, even though there is a record of such resignations some decades back.

The other, and more important, is that there now seems little prospect that A/M Goren, the Army Chief Chaplain, who was the candidate favoured by Rabbi Toledano and, incidentally, by the Prime Minister, would still be willing to accept the position. It does not seem likely that harmony will be restored between the Ministry of Religions and the Chief Rabbinate, or that the latter will take part in the election, or recognize the candidate who is elected. A Chief Rabbi cold-shouldered by the N.R.P., which considers the Rabbinate its private preserve, will be obstructed at every step in his work. A candidate not supported by the N.R.P. in a normal election would have some prospects of obtaining their confidence later. One whose election they had boycotted would be certain of continuous wrangling.

The Chief Rabbinate appears to be in for a period of decline.

U.S. REJECTS SOVIET NOTE ON BUZZING

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. yesterday rejected as "without foundation" Soviet allegations that U.S. aircraft, buzzing Soviet vessels, had created a danger to life and violated international law.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Argentina Rejects Note on Eichmann

BUENOS AIRES. — Argentina has told Israel that she is not satisfied with the regrets expressed in the Israel Note of July 4 on Eichmann or in any of Israel's proposed solutions. But the return of Eichmann is not explicitly requested.

In a diplomatic note, the text of which was made public here Wednesday night, the Argentine Government says it therefore reserves the right to take whatever action it may consider adequate.

"Israel had asked that the Eichmann issue be removed from the formal diplomatic arena.

The suggestion from Jerusalem that Foreign Minister Golda Meir proceed to Buenos Aires to present a formal apology was rejected on the grounds that it did not satisfy the Security Council decision that Israel make 'adequate reparation.'

The Argentine reply quotes an Israel request, dated May 16, asking leave to fly a chartered El Al airliner to Israel with a group of infirm persons whose journey was said to be necessary for "medical and humanitarian reasons."

According to press reports, this aircraft, which had brought an official Israel delegation to Argentina to attend the nation's 150th anniversary celebrations, was used to take Eichmann to Israel.

The Argentine note goes on to suggest that, if this is the case, there may have occured a breach of diplomatic privilege "incompatible with the principles of good faith that must pervade international relations." *(Reuter, UPI)*

Causes Surprise In Jerusalem

POST Diplomatic Reporter

Diplomatic observers in Jerusalem received the Argentine note with surprise and termed it a renewed manifestation of Argentina's uncompromising stand concerning the Eichmann affair. At last week's meeting between the Argentine Foreign Minister, Mr. Diogenes Taboada, and the Israel Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Mr. Arieh Levavi, it had appeared that the views expressed by Mr. Taboada represented a reply to the last Israel note.

The Argentine note is understood to be the result of the overwhelming influence of extreme nationalist elements in the Argentine Foreign Ministry and for the time being at least appears to leave little room for further Israel initiative towards a solution.

The note does not call for any Israel reply, since it concludes that under the circumstances the Argentine Government reserves its right to take such action as it deems appropriate, terming the Israel apologies offered so far "not satisfactory."

In view of this development some diplomatic observers in Jerusalem expressed the opinion that, although the maintenance of cordial relations between Israel and Argentina was greatly to be desired, the time has perhaps arrived to recognise that Argentina's stand, believed to be influenced by pro-Nazi elements, obstructs prospects for the resumption of normal friendly relations between the two countries for the time being. It is pointed out that the renewal of such cordial relations between the two countries was expressly called for by the Security Council resolutions on the Eichmann affair.

Ceylon Gets Woman P.M.

COLOMBO (UPI). — Mrs. Sirimi Bandaranaike, who led her centralist-leftist Sri Lanka (Freedom) Party to an overwhelming victory in Wednesday's general election, yesterday became Ceylon's seventh Prime Minister, the first woman believed to be head of government in modern history.

She was sworn in by the Governor-General, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, shortly after pro-Western Premier Dudley Senanayake and his outgoing cabinet resigned. She left immediately after the ceremony to pay homage at a Buddhist temple.

The 44-year-old mother of two children and daughter of a local hill country chieftain under British rule, she followed her husband into the premier's office less than a year after he had been assassinated by a Buddhist monk.

The Sri Lanka Party captured 75 out of 151 parliamentary seats in Wednesday's balloting. The Government also appoints six members, giving the party an absolute majority in parliament.

Her husband, Solomon, was shot last September 25 and was succeeded by Education Minister Wijeyananda Dahanayake.

Internal strife in the Sri Lanka party, which Bandaranaike had founded, forced Mr. Dahanayake's resignation early this year. In general elections in March, Mr. Senanayake's pro-Western United National Party got the governing mandate, although without solid parliamentary majority. It fell on April 12 on a motion of no confidence.

On Wednesday, Mr. Senanayake's party was routed, winning only 30 seats. Trotskyites and Communists won 16 seats and they are expected to support the new government.

Political observers forecast a decided swing to the left in Ceylonese politics, a drift away from its Commonwealth allies and a closer identification with neutralist nations such as India, and with the Communist bloc. The Sri Lanka Party's platform calls for a neutralist foreign policy.

U.S. Food to Poland

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. yesterday granted Poland an additional $130m. of surplus farm products, raising to $420m. the amount extended in the past four years.

Kassem Warns I.P.C. On Oil Revenue Cut

BAGHDAD (AP). — Premier Abdul-Karim Kassem yesterday warned the foreign-owned Iraq Petroleum Company (I.P.C.) against attempting an economic squeeze on the Government while negotiating a new split in oil revenues. Talks between the Government and I.P.C. officials are scheduled to open here on August 15.

Kassem charged, in a statement to the Government-controlled Iraqi News Agency, that the I.P.C. has just taken steps to reduce its annual production by five million tons to the level of only three million tons from the southern fields in the region of Basra. Kassem asserted that the 1952 agreement requires I.P.C. to maintain an annual production of at least eight million tons from the Basra fields.

Kassem declared that the Iraqi Government reserves full rights to take action and the I.P.C. must bear responsibility for the situation.

Communalism in China

TOKYO (AP). — Peking Radio said yesterday that 500 million people in Communist China are eating at communal mess halls.

The broadcast, quoting a report carried by the organ of the Communist Party Central Committee, also declared that over 50 million children are being reared in State-operated nurseries and kindergartens.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold last night told the Security Council that U.N. forces would move into Kassem province.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi are shown descending from the S.S. Jerusalem at Haifa yesterday at the end of their nine-day Mediterranean cruise.

President Home from Cruise

HAIFA. — The President returned yesterday from a nine-day cruise with Mrs. Ben-Zvi and other members of the family in the s.s. Jerusalem.

The presidential couple, looking well rested and slightly sun-tanned, were welcomed in Haifa Bay by a launch full of Cabinet Ministers, diplomats and other dignitaries.

The Jerusalem was met outside territorial waters by two Navy motor torpedo boats, which escorted her to the port. As the ship, flying the Presidential standard, entered the bay, the reception party climbed aboard, hampered a little by the choppy sea. Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, surrounded by many of the 800 tourists, returning residents and immigrants, stood by the rail. When the immigrants spotted Mrs. Golda Meir among the celebrities in the launch, they broke into cheers, waved their arms and broke into "Hevenu Shalom Aleichem."

In the reception hall on board the vessel, the President was welcomed by Mr. Kadish Luz, the Knesset Speaker, who had served as Acting President during Mr. Ben-Zvi's absence; Mrs. Golda Meir; Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon; Mr. S. Z. Shazar; Mayor Abba Khoushy; the Soviet and Italian Ambassadors.

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 3)

El Al Airborne Again After Losing IL600,000 in Strike

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV.—The financial losses suffered by El Al as a result of the six-day strike of the air crews, which ended yesterday, was estimated at some IL600,000 by a company official.

Various earlier reports had estimated the losses at upwards of IL300,000 daily.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of El Al, Mr. Moshe Carmel, M.K., told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that he believed the Israel national airline would recover the losses in money and goodwill within the shortest possible time.

Mr. Carmel conceded that something was wrong with the company's labour relations. "There is a certain lack of esprit de corps in the company at all levels," he said, declaring that the Board intended to give its attention to this important aspect of the company's operations.

The agreement to end the strike was signed at 4.50 Thursday morning in the offices of the Acting Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Aharon Becker, at the Histadrut headquarters. The strike Committee approached Mr. Becker after learning that the International Air Pilots' Union regarded the strike as 'wildcat' and would not support it.

On Wednesday, the former Assistant Judge Advocate General, Mr. Aryeh Rosenblum, representing the strikers, and El Al's legal adviser, Dr. David Herman, locked themselves in a room for 12 hours to draw up the agreement which was finally initialled by all parties.

Dr. Herman and Mr. Rosenblum also participated in the meeting in Mr. Becker's room which lasted from 23:30 p.m. to 2:00 a.m., together with O.C. Air Force, Alaf Ezer Weizmann, the General Manager of El Al, Mr. Ephraim Ben-Artzi, and Messrs. Yosef Wiechina, Ze'ev Haring and Aharon Katz, of the Histadrut. At 2:00 a.m. the Strike Committee joined in the final session, which lasted till the morning at 4:30 a.m.

The agreement stipulated:

- The establishment of a pension plan for all employees of El Al, which would also cover the special interests of the air crews;
- The reinstatement of flying hours, and rest hours for the crew chief, and the size of air crews;
- Reinstatement of the rights of air crew members who may be grounded for health or other reasons, and regrading of air crew members;
- The strikers' wage demands, submitted on June 27, will be brought before a special committee comprising representatives of the El Al management, the Histadrut and the Air Crew Committee;
- A final agreement is to be prepared within a month.

Mr. Carmel told The Jerusalem Post that the administrative departments of El Al were overstaffed, adding that efforts are being made to streamline the staff and dispense with "superfluous" employees.

'Calling El Al Flight 207 for New York'

LYDDA AIRPORT. — El Al Britannia flight number 207 stopped here the air yesterday afternoon for Athens, Paris and New York — ending the forty-six-day strike of El Al's air crews.

In Paris, the plane's crew will be replaced by crew members who had been stranded there by the strike. The plane will arrive in New York filled to capacity. Until the plane took off, aircraft of the Independent Flying Tiger line continued to carry holders of El Al tickets.

(See Page IV)

U.S. to Act if Russia Sends Troops To Congo: Lumumba to UN Today

Belgians Leaving Capital

LEOPOLDVILLE. — Belgian planes began lifting paratroops out of the Congo capital in fulfilment of the U.N. plan to make this a U.N. city by Saturday.

Swedish troops with the U.N. Emergency Force already have taken over many positions from the Belgians at the airport.

Meanwhile the U.S. Air Force airlift reached a peak during Wednesday night as 26 Globemasters brought in troops and police from Ghana and Swedish troops from Cairo.

Yesterday morning, two Soviet aircraft landed at Leopoldville airport, the first carrying Ghanaian troops of the U.N. force and the second carrying emergency food supplies. Two additional Soviet planes were expected to arrive during the day.

Later in the day Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba received a two-man Soviet delegation which had arrived aboard one of the planes. The delegation members are representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Meanwhile a dissident wing of Mr. Lumumba's National Congolese movement, headed by Mr. Albert Kalondji, has issued a statement taking sharp issue with the Prime Minister's threat to call in Russian forces.

"We are convinced that the U.N. will fulfil its task, and we think no others should be admitted to the Congo. No Russian intervention is necessary since it would provoke a third world war which would have the Congo as its starting point," the statement said.

Moroccan officers whose troops entered the seaport town of Matadi Wednesday reported they found only five whites in the city — four Portuguese and one Belgian. The Moroccans entered with a brass band blaring and without any opposition from the Congolese troops.

The officers said there had been considerable looting in the city by the Congolese, particularly of radios, bicycles, clothing and food. Windows were broken and in some cases the loot was carried away in Congolese army trucks.

Tension continued in the city, and crowds of Congolese were still looting abandoned European stores and villas.

There were some reports of Congolese soldiers refusing to accept the authority of the Moroccans. "We are taking over gradually," Moroccan officers said, "we must avoid bloodshed." Early Thursday, the Moroccans started rounding up marauding Congolese soldiers.

Ruanda-Urundi Rift

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP) — Reports from the tightly censored Ruanda-Urundi trusteeship territory say fierce inter-tribal fighting has broken out there between Ruanda tribes who want a republic, later to join the Congo, and Urundis who want a separate monarchy.

Baudouin Says Had to Send Troops

BRUSSELS (Reuter). — King Baudouin of the Belgians in a five-minute broadcast to the nation last night, said the Congolese authorities had used a mutiny in the Force Publique to try to turn Africans against the whites.

He said Belgium's work in the Congo had been admired by all. "We cannot believe it is entirely wasted."

Referring to the Belgian military intervention, the King asked, his voice ringing with emotion, "Was it possible, I ask you, not to rush to the rescue of our dear ones whose lives and very dignity were threatened?"

King Baudouin described the disorders in the Congo as an "insurrection." He said it was only the work of a minority and whole African tribes in the country still remained loyal to Belgium.

"They implored us to help them build their independence in the middle of a chaos that was once the Belgian Congo," the King said.

Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens, talking to reporters after an interview with King Baudouin, claimed that Belgian citizens are still being molested by the Congolese army even in areas under control of the U.N. forces.

"In Stanleyville, there are no Belgian troops, only U.N. forces, and the pilots and personnel of the Belgian Sabena airlines who are in charge of evacuating Europeans have been molested by Force Publique elements there."

Mr. Eyskens said the Belgian Army would continue its life-saving action in the Congo as long as U.N. forces were unable to prevent violence against Europeans "whatever speeches are made anywhere in the world."

Horter Thinks Soviets Bluffing

WASHINGTON (AP). — Secretary of State Christian Herter yesterday backed up a pledge that the U.S. would take whatever action was necessary with other countries should Russia send troops to the Congo against the U.N.'s wishes. This position had been announced by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge at the U.N. on Wednesday night.

At the same time he accused the Soviet Government of "a deliberate, unilateral attempt to obstruct the U.N. efforts" to restore peace in the Congo.

Mr. Herter told a press conference that he believed the Russians were bluffing in threatening to send troops into Congo.

The Secretary of State said he strongly doubted the Soviets would send troops, despite Premier Khrushchev's repeated public promises to that effect.

In an obvious reference to the possibility of Soviet intervention in the strife-torn country the U.S. delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, said introduction of such troops would not only defy the U.N. but would "seriously jeopardize any effort to bring stability and order to the Congo."

In his speech, the Soviet delegate, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, also demanded withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Congo in line with the Secretary-General's statement that members of the Security Council should not send troops to the Congo.

There are 20 American soldiers in Leopoldville. The State Department has said they are there to help disembarkation of U.N. men and supplies.

Speedy Evacuation Urged at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS — Ceylon and Tunisia last night submitted a resolution to the Security Council calling for "speedy" withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Congo.

The resolution was prepared as the Prime Minister of the new republic, Mr. Patrice Lumumba, announced plans to fly here today to address the Council and requested postponement of its debate on his country's crisis until he gets here.

Despite Mr. Lumumba's request, the Council resumed its session last night.

Mr. Lumumba informed Dr. Ralph Bunche of his intention to fly to New York and Dr. Bunche telephoned this to Mr. Hammarskjold. The U.N. spokesman said that this development would not, so far as he knew, interfere with Mr. Hammarskjold's planned arrival in Leopoldville on Monday morning.

Sir Claude Corea of Ceylon told the Council yesterday that the sponsors of the new resolution chose the term "speedily" in connection with Belgian withdrawal rather than "immediately" because in the first place "it would be difficult if not almost impossible to withdraw the troops immediately."

"I do want to urge on the distinguished representative of the Soviet Union to consider the plea that we are making, that we want a resolution that could be supported by this Council and we want a resolution that could be put into effect at once... I believe that this is satisfactory to attain the objective we all have in view."

Mongi Slim, of Tunisia,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Violence Breaks Out In Southern Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (AP). — Violence erupted in Salisbury's African townships yesterday in sporadic outbursts of car stoning and intimidation. More than 120 Africans were arrested by lunch-time.

Among those arrested were the Deputy-President of the Central Africa Party, Stanlake Samkange, a journalist, and the Deputy-President and Secretary of the National Democratic Party.

Hundreds of troops and special police with riot kit, were deployed through Harare township dispersing groups of Africans with tear gas while spotter planes swooped overhead, dropping tear gas on small gangs of stone throwing Africans.

INVESTORS' BRIEFING

An investors' briefing will be held by the Government of Israel Investment Authority, this morning, Friday the 22nd, at 10.30 at Z.O.A. House, 1 Daniel Frish St., Tel Aviv.
All visitors are cordially invited.

Facts vs. Talk

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Second Prize: 6 bottles
Third Prize: 3 bottles

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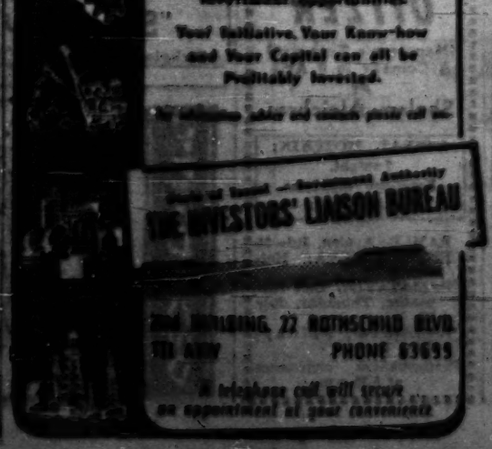

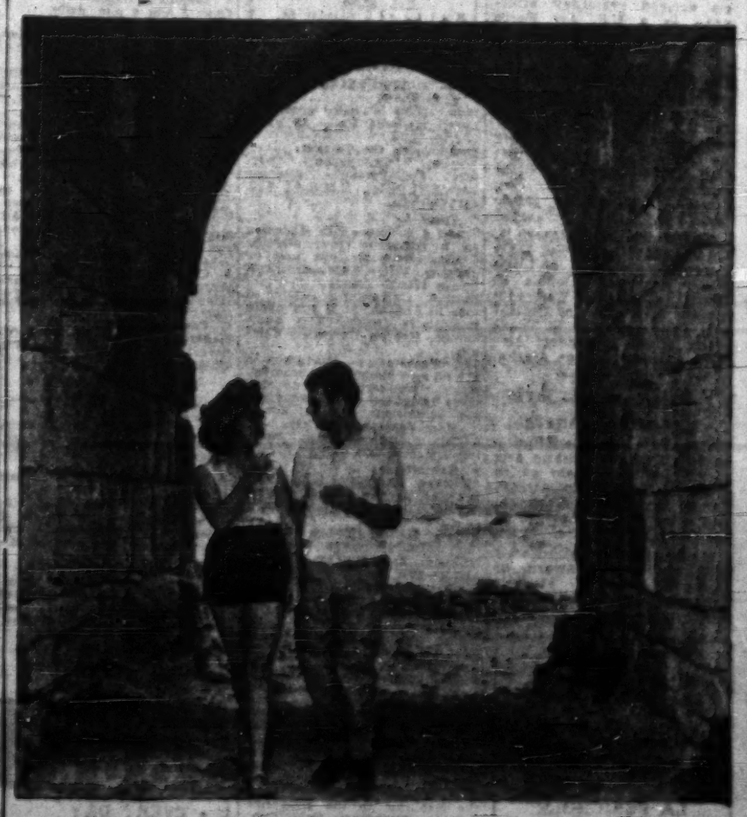

FOR PREVENTION OF Travel Sickness
SABAH

Social & Personal

Foreign Minister Golda Meir yesterday received the new Australian Minister, Mr. John Mill McMillan. Mrs. Meir also received the Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Hugo de Tamm, prior to his departure on home leave.

Mr. McMillan also called on the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Haim Moshe Shapiro.

The President of the Hebrew University and Mrs. Benjamin Mazar gave a reception at their home on Wednesday night in honour of Dr. Miriam Freund, National President of Hadassah, and representatives of the National Board of Hadassah in the U.S.

A reception was held in honour of Sir Alexander MacFarquhar, Regional Representative for the Far East of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, at the Home of Mr. Eric Ward of the U.N. in Jerusalem on Wednesday. Sir Alexander arrived in Israel last Monday for a week's private visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Borock of Woodmere, Long Island, were honoured at a luncheon by the American Histadrut Centre.

Dr. Haim Yahil, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, left yesterday on holiday. During his absence, his post will be filled by Mr. Gideon Rafael, Assistant Director-General.

An exhibition of paintings, drawings and prints by Ali Freedberg will be opened at the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem tomorrow at 11.30 a.m.

A "Living Newspaper" — the last of this season — will be held by the Journalists Association in Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv, on Friday evening at 8.45. The participants will be the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, speaking on "The Press and the Law"; Mrs. Lea Porat, on "A Survey of This Year's Theatre"; The Editor of "Herut," Mr. I. Remba, on "Ze'ev Jabotinsky — 20 years After His Death." Uri Kessary will be in the chair.

BIRTHS

EPPANSTEIN — to Chaviva (née Ehtenfeld) and Shimon — a son—Doron Shmuel, July 17, 1960.

LERON—to Nina, née Bauch, and Ephraim Leron, a daughter, sister to Elad, and grand-daughter to Dr. Rosa Leron and Joseph Leron, and Bertha and Haim Bauch, Jerusalem, July 21, 1960.

American Air Cadets Arrive for Month

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Five American air cadets led by Lt.-Col. Clarence L. Milton and Chaplain Merlin R. Morris arrived yesterday afternoon in a U.S. Air Force plane for a month's visit.

Israel is one of 18 countries, including the U.S., participating in an air cadet exchange programme. An Israel contingent of five cadets left for the U.S. earlier this week.

The American cadets will be the guests of the Ramat Gan Municipality and will be quartered with Ramat Gan families with young people their age.

The cadets are: Robert A. Craven, of Washington, D.C.; Barron D. Gray, jr., of Little Rock, Arkansas; Dennis E. Holtby, of Denver, Colorado; Robert L. Snyder, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Tim B. Trueblood, of the Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska.

T.A. Dramatic Arts Award Winners

TEL AVIV. — The Municipality's annual dramatic arts awards will this year go to producer Yossi Millo; actress Tamar Robbins of Habimah, and actor Salman Leviush of the Chamber Theatre.

Mayor Mordechai Namir will distribute the awards at a special ceremony at Beit Tchernichovsky early next month.

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Israelis Eating Better in '60

A marked improvement in the nation's nutrition during the first half of 1960 is suggested by figures on the marketing of foodstuffs released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The betterment has occurred despite a decrease in certain food imports.

While average calory intake has risen, consumption of flour and potatoes declined slightly, with the slack being taken up by an appreciable increase in the quantities of meat, milk and vegetables marketed. This means that the Israeli is getting more proteins and vitamins, and consuming fewer starchy foods.

Although the import of frozen meat has been reduced to negligible proportions, the total amount of butcher's meat marketed is up by 10 per cent as compared with 1958 (all figures relate to the first half of each year). Local meat sold went up from 6,000 tons during the half-yearly period in 1958 to 10,800 tons in 1959 and 13,800 tons this year. An even greater increase was recorded in the sale of chickens, up by 80 per cent from 14,600 tons in 1958 to 21,450 this year.

It should be recalled that the population of Israel has risen by about six per cent since 1958, so that consumption per person has grown appreciably — even allowing for the food consumed by an augmented number of tourists.

Israelis continue to be devoted egg-eaters, though the nation's produce is now shared with export markets. Exports were doubled between 1958 and 1960, taking up this year over a third of the 433m. eggs sold. Yet enough remained to increase the quantity consumed locally by 18 per cent.

Other increases are —

• Fats, up by 10 per cent per person, despite the disappearance of American surplus butter.

• Fresh milk, whose rise from 91 million litres in 1958 to 119 million litres in 1960 more than compensates for the almost 26,000 tons of milk powder imported in 1958 but which does not figure in the 1960 statistics.

PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One)

sadors; the French Chargé d'Affaires; and the District Representative.

After the President's health had been drunk and he had chatted with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Bodrov, the President made a statement to the press. He and Mrs. Ben-Zvi had enjoyed their short trip, he said, voicing his thanks to Captain Werner Salomon and his efficient crew, the Zim company and its director Mr. Z. Herman. Although the trip had been short, he had been glad to see the shores of the homeland again. The sight had evoked memories of his immigration, 57 years ago.

He had had a chance during his few hours ashore in Cyprus, Italy and France, to visit friendly countries and meet their representatives. "I wish to stress the friendly spirit and appreciation of Israel in every place I visited," he said.

On shore he had been able to meet the Israel envoys and members of the Jewish communities, while on the way back he had been happy to chat with immigrants and several Jewish youth groups who had come to spend their holidays in Israel.

As the ship tied up at the port's main quay, a police guard of honour presented arms and a police band played Hatikva. The crowd on the quayside broke into cheers as the President came ashore. He left immediately for Jerusalem.

Ort to Train Executive Secretaries

RAMAT GAN. — Ort is opening a school for executive secretaries this coming semester at its Girls' School here, it was announced on Wednesday.

Twenty-three girls who have completed at least ten years of study will be accepted after passing examinations in Hebrew and English. The school's curriculum includes Hebrew style and correspondence; general geography; Israel economy and civics; business theory; accountancy; shorthand; office administration; public relations; and typing.

Ort is also expanding its other vocational school classes — from 135 to 165 — to bring the number of students attending its institutions to 4,200.

Arkia Introduces Eilat-Nahariya Flight

Arkia on Thursday morning made its first direct passenger flight from the Nahariya airfield to Eilat, carrying members of the visiting Chicago Israel Bond Delegation.

Flying time for the two chartered DC-3 planes was 90 minutes.

On Wednesday Mr. Efraim Ilin, Managing Director of Kaiser-Frazer, entertained in Haifa the 64 members of the delegation at his home. Earlier, they were received by Kamal Mansour and the elders of the Druze village of Isfiya and visited the Technion, the Haifa port and the Haifa industrial zone.

AID Opposed In Britain

LONDON (Reuter). — A Government-appointed committee reported yesterday that a majority of its nine members concluded that artificial insemination by donor (A.I.D.) was "not in the interests of society, and should be discouraged."

Two of the members, a man and a woman, dissented and held that, given a stable marriage and careful and expert selection of both applicants and donor, A.I.D. should not be regarded as a discreditable practice.

The committee, headed by the Earl of Feversham, recommended unanimously that A.I.D. without the husband's consent should be a new ground for divorce.

They also recommended a change in the law which would prevent a husband or wife petitioning for annulment on the ground of impotence where a child had been born through artificial insemination to which the husband had consented. Another recommended change would oblige a husband to maintain a child born to his wife through A.I.D. to which he had consented.

The committee's report said the practice of A.I.D. was on a very small scale. Between 1,000 and 1,150 births had been reported in Britain in the past two decades resulting from A.I.D. or A.I.H.D. — artificial insemination with the mixed seed of the husband and a donor.

Mystery Epidemic In Pakistan Kills 100

LAHORE, Pakistan (AP). — A mystery epidemic has killed more than 100 persons during the past four days in the Sialkot District of West Pakistan, medical health authorities report.

Pakistani doctors have been unable to diagnose the illness, but some authorities have mentioned gastro-enteritis.

Martial law officials in the district have told the civil authorities to get the epidemic under control within the next 24 hours or the army will move in.

Austria to Subsidize Jewish Community

VIENNA (UPI). — The Austrian Minister of Education on Wednesday announced plans for a financial subsidy of the Austrian Jewish community.

The sum of $1,200,000, payable in five yearly instalments of $240,000, is to be used for the reconstruction of synagogues and cemeteries and the replacement of religious objects.

In addition, another $36,000 yearly is to be paid in back salaries to 23 employees of the religious community.

U.S. Claims Note on U-2 Planes For Japan Was Forgery

TOKYO (UPI). — The American Embassy disclosed last night that a forged document on stolen Embassy stationery had been circulated alleging that U-2 planes in Japan made overflights of China and Russia.

The forgery, the Embassy said, was labelled "top secret" and dated May 1, 1960. It alleged that U-2 planes based in Japan "had also made intelligence overflights of Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand.

"This forged document," the Embassy said, "which purported to be a memorandum from Colonel Robert G. Emmens, U.S. Air Attaché to Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II, also recommended that the U-2 aircraft be temporarily removed from Japan and later secretly reintroduced into Japan so that overflights could continue."

An Embassy spokesman said the Embassy "immediately transmitted to the Japanese foreign office a copy of the false document and requested the Foreign Office to have the appropriate Japanese authorities undertake an immediate investigation so that the perpetrator of this fraudulent and illegal act could be apprehended and brought to justice."

The Foreign Office "assured the Embassy that an investigation would be undertaken immediately," the spokesman said.

"It is obvious," the Embassy said in a statement, "that the persons who are responsible for stealing Embassy stationery and perpetrating the forgery are trying to create new difficulties in Japanese-American relations in the wake of the difficulties already created by certain extremist groups receiving encouragement from abroad which led to the cancellation of the President's visit to Japan".

Chinese Move Border Across Nepal Village

KATMANDU, Nepal (Reuter). — Communist Chinese troops recently entered the Nepalese border village of Riu and forcibly shifted a boundary pillar one mile southwards, according to reports reaching here.

The Chinese also took away documents which showed Riu as Nepalese territory and told the villagers it was a Chinese village and that they could move south if they did not accept it, the reports added.

Official sources here declined to confirm or deny the report. Riu is understood to be one of 11 disputed areas on the Nepal-Tibet border.

Nepal, India Discuss Himalayan Border

NEW DELHI (AP). — King Mahendra of Nepal flew to New Delhi yesterday for four days of talks with Indian leaders on matters of common concern across the Himalayan border.

"The Hindustan Times," meanwhile, reported here that Nepal has protested to Peking over further Chinese incursions across the Tibetan border since the first Communist attack on a Nepalese patrol three weeks ago.

Peking radio was yesterday reported as saying that China has accepted Nepal's demand for 80,000 rupees as compensation for the killing of a Nepalese officer in that attack.

A 16-member Burmese delegation arrived in Hong Kong yesterday en route to China, to discuss Chinese-Burmese boundary problems.

Hedge-Hop Their Way From U.K. to Israel

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Six British medical students arrived in Israel yesterday morning after six days of hedge-hopping across Europe in a single-engine Percival Prentice aircraft.

They took off from London last Friday, making landings at Lyons, Nice, Corsica, Naples, Brindisi, Rhodes and Nicosia.

The pilot, Mr. Harold Preisel, who is a member of the Royal Flying Club, said he has relatives in Israel and visited the country in 1950 and 1958. One of the passengers who also holds a flying permit, Mr. Victor Silverstone, visited the country in 1957. Two other passengers are Jewish, with relatives and friends in Israel. *(Itim)*

95 American Youth On Month's Study

TEL AVIV. — The largest Zionist youth group from the U.S. to visit Israel this year yesterday began an intensive month-long study programme.

The 95 youngsters arrived here by Flying Tiger flights during Wednesday night. Hailing from 45 Jewish communities, they are led by Rabbi and Mrs. Gilbert Epstein, of Hewlett, New York; Mr. Saul Green, of Collingswood, New Jersey; and Stanley Horvarth, of Forest Hills, N.Y.

Medical Centre Dedication Aug. 3

LYDDA AIRPORT. — More than 200 Hadassah "pilgrims" arrived from the U.S. yesterday to attend the dedication ceremony of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre at Ein Kerem, in Jerusalem, on August 3.

Altogether 800 American members of Hadassah and of the American Friends of the Hebrew University are expected to attend the ceremony.

DR. SAKIN WELL ENOUGH TO TRAVEL

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Dr. Genia Sakin, the noted American plastic surgeon, left by Alitalia for the U.S. yesterday, after a four-months stay. Dr. Sakin, who fell seriously ill during the last part of her stay here, will undergo further treatment at a Boston hospital.

THE PRICE of telephone calls between Eilat, Beersheba, Dimona and Kfar Yeruham will be reduced by one third as from August 1, the Ministry of Posts announced yesterday.

'Reign of Terror' Averted in Spain

MADRID (UPI). — Spanish security police picked up 237 persons last week in a crackdown on "Communist activity in Southern Spain," a Government spokesman said yesterday.

The arrests staved off what appeared to be an attempt to launch a "reign of terror" in the region between Cordoba and Seville, well-informed sources said.

More than 100 of the detained persons, picked up between July 12 and 18, were released at once and many more will be freed within the next few hours," the Government spokesman said. An estimated 30 to 35 believed to be the ringleaders of a campaign to cause disturbances throughout Southern Spain, will be brought to trial.

Well-informed sources said police uncovered stocks of pamphlets attacking the Franco regime and calling for "violent demonstrations."

Three Villagers Thought in Jordan

NAZARETH. — Police are seeking three boys aged 15-17, whose parents have reported them missing from their homes in Taiybeh village, in the Little Triangle, since Tuesday. The youths are believed to have crossed into Jordan. *(Itim)*

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Tel Aviv — 7 Mendele St. Tel. 23260.
Haifa — 2 Balfour St. Tel. 66321.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Film Shows:—
Israel films — daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 13 noon-1 p.m.

• Music on the Terrace: — Wagner, "Tannhäuser" Overture, Tchaikovsky, "Sleeping Beauty" Ballet. Y.M.C.A., 8.30. All welcome.

• Tours:—
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus.
Yad Vashem: — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions daily 11 a.m.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists: — Artists House: 8.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.

• Exhibitions: —
"Kitchen Exhibition" — Max Bressler Artisan Centre, Rehov Bezalel. 10-1, 4-6. Admission free.
Artists House: Today, tomorrow: 10-1. Paintings by Gliks Milbauer and Amiram Tamari.
AKIM—The Sheltered Weaving Workshop exhibits: couch covers, carpets, table cloths, cushion covers, handbags, (sales exhibition).
Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 62797. Paintings by Jona Mach, I. Aschheim, E. Ribchaali, Josef Stern, Fima. Public invited. Sales. Purchases mailed upon request.
"Israel Today" permanent exhibition. Binyanei Haooma, 10-1, 4-6.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 36 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Beit Shean and fort near Yavneh Yam. 9-1, 2-5
• Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological Objects. Primitive Art. 22 contemporary Argentine artists (on loan from the Argentine Embassy). Pablo Picasso: prints. Circus prints. Paintings drawings and prints by Ali Freedberg (all from Museum's collection). Today: 9-12; tomorrow: 10-1.
Bezalel Art Library: Ornaments of all Countries, 9-1.
Bezalel School of Arts & Crafts: Students' Exhibition, 10-1.

• Zoo:—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-5; tomorrow: 8-7.

TEL AVIV

• E.O.A. Movies: —
Ones: Shabbat for Tourists, 9.30 p.m.

• Tourist Service:—
Visit Hadassah Club, 89 Rehov Hayarkon Tel 23239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 4 a.m.-2 p.m.

• Zoological Gardens:—
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• Exhibitions:—
Art Gallery, Artists Pavilion, 9 Alharizi. Today, tomorrow, 10-1.
Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.

• Tel Aviv Museum:—
Disengoff House:— Exhibition of paintings, sketches and prints by Shraga Weil. Contemporary Japanese Graphic Art. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
Exhibition of pictures in metal colours by Yehuda Ben-Yehuda. Helena Rubinstein Art Pavilion. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 4-10.

HAIFA

• Circus:—
Warsaw Circus, Paris Square (Hamra). Today: 3 p.m. Tomorrow night: 7, 9.15.

• Tourist Centre:—
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Office, 23 Hehalutz, Tel. 4876, 67983.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• New Exhibition: —
Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon, paintings by Ruth Noram-Arnan. Opening 11.30 a.m. Daily: 10-1, 3-5.

• Saturday Morning Music Hour: —
Organ and recordings of Mozart's Symphony No. 29 in A Major and Beethoven's "Emperor" Piano Concerto. Y.M.C.A. 10.30. All welcome.

• Song Recital: —
Concert to mark end of Summer Course for singers under the direction of Mrs. Lotte Leonard. Rubin Music Academy, 8.30.

TEL AVIV

• Israel National Opera: —
"Aida," 8.30.

• Theatre: —
Habimah: "Twelve Angry Men," 8.30.
Cameri: "Marius," 8.30.
Ohel: "The Good Soldier Schweik," 8.30.

• E.O.A. House: —
Yiddish Theatre, 7.15, 9.15.

• Dine and Dance: —
Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 28973.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: —
Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Nevert Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. 10-2. Admission free.
"The Sea" — Association of Painters and Sculptors, Chagall House, 24 UNO Ave., 10-1, 4-7.
1. Oil paintings by Yehuda Ben-Yehuda.
2. Ceramics by Hannah Zuntz-Charag. Closing tonight. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, City Hall. 10-1; 4-7.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. July 23: "Twelve Angry Men"; Sun. July 24: "Mademoiselle"; Na'am: "Twelve Angry Men"; Mon. July 25: "Mademoiselle"; Goren Jezreel: "Twelve Angry Men"; Tues. July 26: "Mademoiselle"; Gilboa: "Twelve Angry Men"; Wed. July 27: "Mademoiselle"; Amir: "Twelve Angry Men"; Thurs. July 28: Jerusalem: "Mademoiselle"; Edison, 9 p.m. Amir: "Twelve Angry Men".
Performances are held at Beit Habimah in Tel Aviv and commence at 8.30 p.m. unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. July 23: "Aida"; Mon. July 25: "La Perichole"; Tues. July 26: "Aida", Sat. July 30: "Aida".
All performances are held at the Opera House in Tel Aviv, and commence at 8.30 p.m.

BAZAAR

Omen, Mizrahi Women's Organization and Irgun Hapoalot announce the opening of their Annual Bazaar on Monday, July 25, at 4 p.m. Open until 6 p.m. Also Monday, July 27, 10-1, 4-6, 22 Schmidt College Building, Jerusalem. A variety of children's and adults' clothing at reduced prices.

Yiddish Popular Theatre Premiere
NAPOLEON'S OITZER
(Napoleon's Treasure)
A Comedy in 3 Acts
by
Sholem Aleichem
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Tonight.
Tomorrow night at E.O.A. Garden
RAMLE: Ayalon, July 26
PETAH TIKVA: Hechalutz, July 27.
RAMATAYIM: Beit Hapoalim, Thursday, July 28.
NAHARIYA: Friday, July 29.
Performances commence at 8.30 p.m.

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ISRAEL FEDERATION OF WIZO
Herzliya Branch
A Symposium on the subject of
"Africa of Yesterday and Africa of Today"
will be held on Friday, July 22, 1960, 8.30 p.m. at Beit Haezrah, Herzliya.
Participants: Dr. Sara Golan
Mrs. Yedida Lahav, who recently returned from a mission on behalf of Wizo to Congo, Rhodesia and Kenya.
Moderator: Dr. Regina Zimmermann

Cabinet Brief

CHARGED. — Wealthy British-born farmer David Beresford Pratt was yesterday committed for trial in Pretoria for the attempted murder of South African Premier Hendrik Verwoerd. Pratt, 50, reserved his defence.

LAST POST. — Police in Rheine, Germany, said yesterday that Hermann Strathmann, 56, left town after his newspaper advertisement for a bride brought replies from 300 women. The last reply was from his wife.

ROCKEFELLER. — The wife of Stephen Rockefeller, the former Anne Marie Rasmussen, a maid in the Rockefeller household, yesterday gave birth to a 7.7 kilogram son. The New York Governor's son married in Norway in May, 1959.

ORPHANS. — Cecil B. de Mille's widow, who died in Los Angeles on Sunday, left most of her estimated $1m. estate to her daughter and $7,500 to each of her three adopted children, it was announced yesterday.

ROYAL WEDDING.—Prince Carl, heir to the Pretender of the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg, and beautiful Princess Diane of France daughter of the Count of Paris, Pretender to the French throne, were married yesterday in the Roman Catholic church in Altshausen, West Germany.

HOFFA. — U.S. Teamster Union President James R. Hoffa yesterday won a major legal victory in the U.S. Court of Appeals when it ruled in effect that he cannot be ousted except by the Union's membership in a regular election.

LAP-HAPPY. — Roger Cadbury was fined £3 in Redmal, England for "driving a motor car in such a position that he could not have proper control." A policeman told the magistrate's court that Cadbury was driving with a girl on his lap.

68 TO RUN IN CYPRUS ELECTIONS

NICOSIA (AP). — Yesterday was nomination day for the first Cypriot parliamentary elections, which are due to be held in 10 days' time, when 68 candidates will contest 50 seats in the House of Representatives. Of these, 15 are to be elected by the Turkish Cypriot minority and the rest by the Greek majority.

The main party, Archbishop Makarios' Patriotic Front, will be opposed only in 10 seats. This indicates it will emerge as the strongest single group, observers say.

The right-wing Patriotic Front Party has put up candidates for 30 of the Greek seats. The other five, under a special electoral arrangement between the Patriotic Front and Akel, the Cyprus Communist Party, have been reserved for Akel nominees. Under this agreement, the Patriotic Front and Akel will not oppose each other during the election.

The Turkish seats are being contested by 23 candidates. Fifteen are known supporters of the present Turkish leader, Dr. Fadhil Kutchuk. The remaining eight are right-wing Independents.

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OUR MAN IN HAVANA
ALEC GUINESS,
BURL IVES,
MAUREEN O'HARA
NOEL COWARD
After the novel by Graham Greene
Shortly at the
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The Hound of the Baskervilles
WITH PETER CUSHING
BASED ON THE NOVEL BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
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Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Synagogues, 6.30 tonight and ends tomorrow at 7.30 p.m.
Festivals: Matin: Mas'ei Ramsides 36, 1 — 36, 12
Minhah: Tehoshm 19, 51 — 21, 3

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha 6.35 p.m. Kabalat Shabat 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30; Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.
Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat 6.40 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.30 a.m. Shiur by Rabbi Weinberger in Pirke Avot 5.45 p.m. Minha 6.30 p.m. Shiur in Talmud by Dr. Weinstein 8.30 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.
Sefaria Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.
Emet V'emuna (Gan Meshavi): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Lecture on Haftara. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.
Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Hugim Le'yahadut Mithaderet (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Rabbi Georges W. Ruben (Australia).

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight 8.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.
Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight, Minha-Arvit 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'acov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.
Tiferet Zvi Congregation (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.
Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 a.m.
Ihud Ahiyezer Bnei (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.15 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.35 p.m.
Beit Hamoro (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.25 p.m.

HAIFA

Mariah Congregation (28 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.50 p.m. tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.40 p.m. Arvit, 7.34 p.m.
Shib Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Soryea Synagogue, Soryea: Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 7.45 a.m.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

All Times Local Time

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 05 from London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia 0740. El Al 410 from Istanbul 1515. El Al 212 from New York and London 1730.
DEPARTURES: T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York 0745. El Al 409 to Istanbul 0800. Cyprus Air 59 to Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome and London—0830. B.E.A. 127 to Athens, Rome and London 0930. K.L.M. 338 to Rome and Amsterdam 1015. El Al 209 to Rome, London and New York 1530.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1535. El Al 408 from New York, London and Rome 1890. Olympic 605 from Athens 2030.
DEPARTURES: Olympic 605 to Nicosia and Athens — 2215.

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EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Hersi, 31 Jaffa Rd., 4666.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 65436; Frankel, 39 King George, 59721; Sanitas, 63 Hayarkon, 63904; Mazuza, Hamadina 200, Ben Yehuda, 22824; Goldenwater, 31 Ahad Ha'am, 63851.
JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 4, 69973.
PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Slutzker, 911720.
HOLON: Bitton, 104 Sokolow.
BAT YAM: Shulamit, 4 Dankner.
RAMAT GAN: Lev, 98105, 19 Herzl, 71771.
REHOVOT: Segal, 136 Herzl, 46253.
HERZLIYA: Haviv, NATANYA: Hanassi.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Masada, 2289.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Taler, 28 Keren Kayemet, 2884.
TEL AVIV (8 a.m.-7 p.m.): Breiman, 84 Allenby, 62382; Shilman, 97 Ahad Ha'am, 64091, Rokz, 66 Frishman, 24328; Krinkin, 19 Herzl, 68822; Castel, 147 Ibn Gvirol, 23115; Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 81307; Kolberg, 33 Allenby, 23588; Moskowitz, 28 King George, 62626; Krinkin, 19 Herzl, 68822; Yeffet, 172 Jaffa, Yehuda, 24542; Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387.
JAFFA: Yeffet, 20 Yefet, 82708; 7 p.m.-8 a.m. tonight.
PETAH TIKVA: REHOVOT; HERZLIYA; NATANYA: Same as today.
HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma.
BAT YAM: Mahaluta, 8 Hahalutzim.
RAMAT GAN: Fisherman.
GIVATAYIM: 71 Katzenelson.
HAIFA: Rashi, 38 Bat-Galim, 66366. Mass, 107 Moriah, 81000.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Shargal, Rehov Berlin, Beit Kadima, 3650.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Zapler, Mahane Allenby, 28/B Me'on Ahadeemain, Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Rosen, 5 Shimshon, 28748. Dr. Garman, 38 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Disengoff, 27087. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 61300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51274.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2488.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zapler, Mahane Allenby, 28/B Me'on Ahadeemain. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV, HAIFA: Same as today.

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with foundations for 2nd floor, and garden, in Neve David (Officers' Shikun), Tel Aviv.
For details, please phone Tel Aviv, 59235, or Jerusalem, 71887.

ISRAEL PLAYHOUSE presents IN ENGLISH
Saturday, July 23 — Dan Hotel Club
"SO YOU'VE COME TO ISRAEL"
Sunday, July 24, Wednesday, July 27, E.O.A. House
"3 FACES OF ISRAEL"
Tickets: Tel Aviv, Gov't Tourist Office; leading hotels; E.O.A. House (4-8.30 p.m.) For reservations phone call 37039 or 37035, Tel Aviv.

Maturing Automobile Industry Hits Its Stride

Contestant for prize as Israel's worst Traffic Light (above left) corner Frishman-Dizengoff, allows a generous 10 seconds for pedestrian traffic. Handsome participants in these traffic pile-ups, as well as ambassadors for Israel's industry abroad (and foreign currency earners to boot) are the Studebaker Truck, and Studebaker Lark shown in assembly stages, below left. Both are products of Kaiser-Frazer of Israel. Above right is a new Leyland-Tiger bus operated by Egged, and soon to be assembled in Israel. Below right is the Sabra Sport, available as an open two-seater or as a closed coupe in the Gran Turismo style, a product of Autocars Company Ltd.

INTUITIVE SYMBOLIST

DAVID Rakiah undoubtedly has the qualities of an artist. He has the courage to expose his feelings, longings, visions and disappointments, guided by a self-confidence typical of those who are blessed with intuition. He has the gift of transforming these revelations of his inner life into symphonies of line and colour agreeable to the eye and aesthetically sound.

At the age of 37 Rakiah exchanged a well-running Jerusalem workshop for the hazardous life of a destitute Parisian art student. He gained his reputation as a painter about two years ago.

His oils, featured by Jerusalem's Rina Gallery, date from the last months preceding his return to Israel. They mirror the artist's loneliness, his disillusions, hopes and striving for a place in the sun.

The pictures' foregrounds are composed of deliberately

RAKIAH: Montmartre (oil) From his current exhibition at Rina Gallery.

abstracted human figures, faces, animals or objects, such as street lanterns or some leaves. These shapes are dissolved into nebulous curves and bridges painted in glaring and exquisite colours and streaming against a distant background flooded with radiant light.

In the final analysis, however, we must admit that these symbolic creations are essentially only variations on the same pictorial theme, redeemed from one-sidedness by the painter's ability to express mood and emotion through absolute colour and decorative form.

"Let There be Light," however, a picture that came into being after Rakiah's return, may be the beginning of a new and happier period of his work.

Struggling for the integration of his personality and in constant search of improved modes of expression, it seems that no one knows that better than Rakiah himself. His exhibition shows his talent is very promising and proves that he is in full command of technique.

GERSHON WALTER RON

The upper portion of E. Sela's sgraffito in the main entrance hall of "Beit Haomman" of Histadrut Ibrit Melacha Vefa'amgan Zafon, Haifa.

Artisan Art Theme For Haifa's Beit Haoman

THE main hall of the new "Beit Haoman" headquarters of the Artisans' Association in Haifa, bears, on its rear wall, a dignified sgraffito, the work of Emanuel Sela. Straightforward in conception and execution, the subjects are taken from artisans and their occupations. The background colour is black, that for the figures and motifs grey but picked out in a yellow ochre line, black and grey being the dominant colours of the building's exterior.

The problem that faced the artist was the impossibility of a single design because the staircase bisects the wall visually. We therefore have two separate pictures, differing both in subject and rhythm. On entering the hall, only the lower portion is visible as a whole and here is depicted the Biblical story of Bezalel making the first Menorah. He stands with outstretched arm — thus a horizontal slant — commanding his assistants in striking effect; the line harmonizes with the curve of the staircase running above it. The upper portion, which becomes visible while one mounts the stairs and actually relates visually to the landing on top, is a vertical scheme. Figures are shown in poses typical of artisans and the Menorah, now symbolizing a growing tree, forms an enclosing upright. The figures are connected by decorative lines, also in yellow ochre, to which are appended finials and ornaments of mosaic triangles combining both brighter colours and grey.

H.

Yehuda Peled's Lively, Buoyant Line

YEHUDA Peled of Kibbutz Yakum is a promising young painter whose work has been noted at collective shows and who is now having his first one-man exhibition at the Katz Galleries. He came to Israel from Hungary as a child through Youth Aliya, went to school here and studied painting at the Tel Aviv Art Institute under Mokady and Streichmann.

His subjects are varied — landscape, figures, still life — and at the moment, he seems much attracted by puppet figures which are the motif of a number of the paintings. Peled obviously has natural facility for expressing himself pictorially and he is also a good draughtsman with a lively, buoyant line. The attraction of his work lies in its freshness and spontaneity and its charming, high-keyed colour schemes. On the debit side, most of the paintings are really not carried beyond the sketch stage. He still has to learn how to carry a composition through to completeness.

YEHUDA PELED: Puppet (oil) From his exhibition at the Katz Galleries

However, he is young and gifted and his natural facilities plus his dash and verve should develop into something really worthwhile.

S.W.

Machine-Made Modishness

A FEW years ago Yehuda Ben Yehuda, then a very gifted student of painting at the Bezalel Art School, was awarded a grant by the American-Israel Cultural Foundation and went to Italy to look and learn. Now back in Israel, he is concurrently holding two exhibitions, one of oil paintings in Haifa (reviewed last week) and the other of what he calls "metal relief paintings," some of which have already been shown in Florence and London) at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion in Tel Aviv.

The works, nearly all in panel form, are of the type which could form part of an interior decoration scheme for a public building; they are rather too large for a private house but one could envisage them being effectively used in in a hotel. The artist has given them such names as "Lake of Copper," "Archaeological Layer," "Erosion" and so on, and they certainly evoke the look of certain aspects of the earth or of a volcanic eruption with the lava of lustrous gold, silver or bronze engulfing whatever comes its way as the surface of the panels is pitted with small craters or twisted into what might be rock formations. The heavy layers of paint are sometimes also criss-crossed, sometimes poured over netting, and sometimes studded with bright bits of contrasting colour, for one of Yehuda's main aims seems to be to obtain as much variety of texture and relief as possible. When the light streams in on them, many of the panels look effectively brilliant and decorative, but for the taste of the reviewer these works are too "mediah" and over-rich while at the same time they have a machine-made air. I found only two works that were more than interior-decoration pieces, the "Northern Sea" with its harsh, interesting colour and sweeping rhythm and the "Smiting the Rock" with its feeling of pent-up force shattered. In these one could feel the hand of the artist at work.

S. W.

Summer Gallery

THE Artists Pavilion in Alharizi Street now houses what is called a "Summer Gallery" with works by 18 artists, ranging from the naturalistic to the abstract. This is a pretty mediocre showing and nearly all the painters have better works to their credit than those now on view. The best works come from Claire Sullard whose painting shows steady development. Among her five oils there is a painting of a girl by a table on which stands a vase of flowers which is lovely in colour, well composed and with the oil paint really beautifully handled while there is also a Garden Scene, treated in a pattern-emphasizing manner but which yet shows spots of close observation that is likewise well worth note.

S. W.

ART UNDER A LENS

By HELGA DUDMAN

THE world's only sabra miniaturist is now in Israel: Leiber Freedenthal, who was born in Jerusalem but has lived in America as a painter of miniature portraits for nearly four decades, is visiting the land of his birth.

LIEBER FREEDENTHAL

For its size and weight, Mr. Freedenthal explained, the miniature is the most valuable art object in the world. Some years ago, a tiny portrait measuring two by three inches sold for over £50,000. The smallest miniature he himself has ever done was about the size of a 50-prutа piece; the largest (understandably, for a customer in Texas) measured four by five inches.

His own fees are in the four-figure range, but he has painted some portraits without charge, explaining that a painter must behave somewhat like a doctor, since a sitter's personal life may be involved; he must charge according to ability to pay.

Game's Rules Are Strict

By definition, explained Mr. Freedenthal, a miniature must be painted either on ivory or on enamel. If it is on the former, water-colours are used; if the latter, then the painting must be with metallic paints. Miniaturists use a special big-bellied brush to achieve the "stipple" effect on which their technique is based. The rules of the game are quite strict — something like the rules for the sonnet — since the present characteristics of miniature painting evolved several centuries ago out of conflicting schools of the technique.

The earliest examples of miniature, Mr. Freedenthal believes, are pre-historic bone paintings; the highest level of the art flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries, under such exponents as Watteau and Fragonard. The American inventor Robert Fulton, who aspired to miniature painting, was told to stick to steamboats.

Mr. Freedenthal, a small and neat man, remains eager to understand "modern art" (the quotation marks, even in conversation, are his), but so far he has not managed to. He paints his sitters in the styles of different centuries, according to their personalities — from Renaissance to the late 19th Century. But never later.

Small Scale for Youth

Most of his subjects today are children. Perhaps with a certain sort of emotional logic, many parents wish to document their children's youth on a small scale.

How long does he spend on his portraits? The total sitting time extends to about 40 hours, but this can be cut by one quarter through the use of photographs, particularly for the clothing.

One may find something curious in an art form which must be painted under a magnifying lens (Mr. Freedenthal has one permanently affixed to his painting board), and then viewed under another magnifying lens for the intricacies of technique to be properly perceived. But Mr. Freedenthal glows with enthusiasm when he speaks of miniature painting — or of Israel.

As a young student in Jerusalem, he studied at the Bezalel School, where one of his classmates was the Israel sculptress Batia Yeshanski. "It hasn't changed a bit in appearance," he says of his old school. Nor has the house on Abu Bashal where he was born and which he recently took his wife to see. His first miniature, done at Bezalel, was a profile of Herzl painted from a photograph. Today, the miniature he would most like to paint is a portrait of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

Seeing for Himself

After leaving Jerusalem at the age of 29, Mr. Freedenthal studied in Cairo, Brussels, Paris, and Berlin. In 1923 he was living in New York's Greenwich Village, then America's centre for young artists. Soon after his marriage he moved south, and for many years has made his home in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Freedenthal's scientist son visited Israel a few years ago, "but I wanted to check on his reports and see things for myself."

Ethiopia's Clouds His Inspiration

THE broad windows of Afewerk Tekle's studio look down upon the sparkling golden domes of Addis Ababa's cathedrals and churches, its red roofs and green oak groves of the first days of Creation. And above all this, in the endless blue-black pastures of Ethiopian skies, craze ever-shifting flocks of white clouds, the whitest I have ever seen.

Clouds are an integral part of the Ethiopian landscape. They are also an integral part of Afewerk Tekle's inspiration. For Tekle, 38, the rising national painter of Ethiopia, is the son of his country and his people in every respect and in every detail. Like most of the Ethiopians, he is tall and slender, and his walk and stature are those of the princely and freedom-loving race of Amhara (derived from a Semitic root: Am-har — people of the mountains).

From his early childhood Tekle has been struggling to paint. Soon after the Italians were driven out of Ethiopia and the Emperor Haile Selassie returned home from his war-time exile, he "discovered" the child-artist during his tour through the cities and villages of the liberated country: while passing through a small village of Sarr-Bett he noticed that the walls of the huts and the streets were covered by pictures drawn in chalk and charcoal. When asked who did it, the village headman somewhat uneasily muttered that "a good-for-nothing child amuses himself," and that "he shall be duly punished for it." To the headman's surprise, the Emperor expressed his wish to see the boy and after a short conversation with him took him to the capital so that he might get a proper education.

Afewerk Tekle's view of Addis Ababa.

And a proper education he got. After graduating from the Addis Ababa middle school, Tekle was sent to Europe and studied Esthetic Theory and History of Art at the University of London. Returning home he brought with him an abundant vintage of his works, mostly English and Scottish landscapes and London street-scenes. Back in his motherland, he disowned foreign garb and foreign themes, dedicating himself to Ethiopian folklore.

It did not take long for the Addis Ababa nobility to flood the young artist with orders for portraits and family groups. These, however, are not his best works: he excels only where he is entirely free — in a street scene, in a portrait of a girl, in a sketch of a peasant carrying a bundle of wood on his back up-hill, towards a stormy sky. Some of his images remind you of those of El-Greco and yet, they are entirely his own. For with all his European education, Tekle retained his Ethiopian self intact and only applied foreign technique to his native folklore.

Like most Ethiopians, Tekle is preoccupied with religious and philosophical meditations, the best expression of which he rendered in his "The Day of Judgment" — a monumental canvas powerfully composed. His Madonna, has soft, almond-shaped Ethiopian eyes and gentle long-fingered, tapering hands.

Tekle uses many materials: oil, water colour, pencil and pen, but his favourite ones remained charcoal and chalk, like in the days of old, back in the mountain village of Sarr-Bett. This is no accident. For nothing could basically change Afewerk Tekle — neither the University of London, nor the splendour of the Imperial Palaces of Addis Ababa. He has remained true to himself and to the Ethiopian land and to the Ethiopian people, and no wonder that the Ethiopian people watch with love and pride the rise of their young national artist.

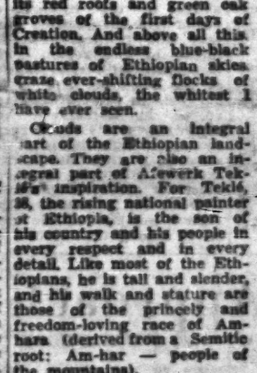
IRA HILO

PERSONALITY SKETCH: Lucine Amara

Cinderella's Succession of Successes

LUCINE Amara, the New York Metropolitan Opera singer whose soaring soprano voice is one of the main attractions of "La Forza del Destino," currently filling the Mann Auditorium at every performance, was once a typist pounding a machine for the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Navy Department in San Francisco. The handsome brunette whose big black eyes, high cheekbones and flashing teeth betray her Armenian origin — her family emigrated from Turkey to the U.S.A., a long time before Lucine was born — says that as a teenager the only career she ever dreamed of was that of wife and mother and that even when she was taking part in competitions or auditioning for roles she never really believed that she would win or land the engagement.

"I was always considered musical" she says. "As a child I sang in the church choir and took violin lessons and when I was only a school kid I played with the San Francisco Recreation Orchestra at the World's Fair Exposition at Treasure Island. I did like to sing and so it so happened I had a girl friend who kept at me to have my voice trained. She had the dreams for me that I did not have myself. So when I was about 19 I started to have lessons with Stella Eisner-Eyn of San Francisco, and I have never taken singing lessons from anyone else. My



first break as a "professional" came when I sang with the San Francisco Opera Chorus during the 1945/46 season."

After a recital at the Marines Memorial Auditorium in San Francisco which proved to be a success both artistically and from the box office point of view, Lucine was awarded an eight-week scholarship to the Music Academy of the West at Santa Barbara.

The "Cinderella story" really started when in 1946 Miss Amara won the national Atwater Kent Award, coming first out of 1,500 contestants from all over the United States. The selection with which she won was "Pace, Pace, Mio Dio" from "La Forza del Destino," an aria which was later to help gain her first contract with the Metropolitan. The Atwater Kent award included a cash prize of $2,000 and a debut concert at the Hollywood Bowl under Eugene Ormandy. Her performance attracted the attention of Carl Ebert and Pierre Monteux. She was awarded a scholarship at the University of Southern California; in the spring of that year she made her concert debut under the baton of Pierre Monteux.

She made her Metropolitan debut unseen but heard as the Celestial Voice in "Don Carlos" in the autumn of 1950. Since that time success has followed success. She sang her first "Aida" in Rome in 1954 and made her first appearance at the Glyndebourne Music Festival that same year. She has made repeated appearances at the Edinburgh Music Festival and when she leaves Israel will be going to Tokyo. With the "Met" she has sung Micaela and Mimi in both the Italian and English versions and has sung "Donna Elvira" in "Don Giovanni" and "Leonora" in "Forza del Destino" among other operatic parts.

In spite of her fame, Lucine is very much a "home body" and admits that she is really happiest when puttering around the house, fixing up broken toasters and light switches that fail or admiring the bougainvillea against the blue sky and the pine trees of Kibbutz Sdeyaim. "We are all thoroughly enjoying our first Israel visit," she says.

E. W.

WHAT THEY WRITE ABOUT

THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

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STALINISM REVISITED

By MENDEL KOHANSKY

THE GRAVEYARD by Marek Hlasko. Translated from the Polish by Norbert Guterman. 186 pp. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. (Available on loan at the USIS Libraries in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.)

THIS is a new novel by the young Polish author whose "The Eighth Day of the Week" was a world-wide sensation some two years ago, and resulted in his exile. This second offering is a still stronger indictment of the Communist regime in his native land. It is also a much profounder book, in which the author reaches under the surface of the Communist, or to be more precise, Stalinist society, and into the minds of the men and women who make it up.

To accomplish his purpose he uses powerful symbolic images: the neon sign with two burnt out letters "Young People read *The Banner of Yo h*" over a night-time Warsaw; a little girl chained to a banister in a slum building while her mother is at work; two old friends reaching out to shake hands on parting but their palms not touching.

Model Citizen

The hero of the short novel is a model citizen of Communist society. He is the assistant works manager of an automobile shop, has an honourable record as a fighter in the anti-Nazi underground, is an active, trusted member of the party. A widower, he lives—with his daughter and son, both university students, both good Communists. All is well with Franciszek Kowalski, until one evening when on the way home from a party meeting he runs into a comrade from the partisan days, and to celebrate the happy occasion the two old friends step into a bar.

That evening the trouble begins. Unsteady on his feet, but feeling gay and young again, Kowalski walks home at dawn singing partisan songs at the top of his voice, and is stopped by a policeman. When he mildly protests, he is asked the dreaded question: "What, don't you like it here?" What follows in the next few days is a Kafkaesque nightmare. Kowalski is released in the morning, and as a good Communist should, goes straight to report the incident to the party secretary at the plant. He doesn't remember what he said at the police station when he was being questioned, but he must have said grave things against the regime, for the policemen looked stern, and if he said those things against the regime in a drunken state, it only shows that he always carried them inside under the mask of Communist loyalty. He wants to come before a party meeting and let the matter be settled there.

The matter is settled there. Kowalski is expelled from the party and fired from his job which also means that he has to vacate his flat; his son, as a good Communist should, walks out on him, and his daughter, forced to leave the university and abandoned by her fiance, commits suicide.

But it isn't the collapse of his life which matters so much to Kowalski as the loss of faith. He does not fight to establish his innocence, for he feels he is guilty. All he wants is to know why.

Broken Heroes

To find an answer he seeks out his comrades of arms of the days when they all knew very well what they were fighting for, and this search leads him into the nether levels of the city's inferno, populated by frightened, broken men who were once heroes. One of them, an artist who once dreamt of perpetuating the proud saga of the Underground, now earns a living making plaster busts of Stalin, and lives for the day when the people will rise up and smash them. The visitor asks him to think of a message to another comrade whom he is going to see the next day, and the artist says: "That's easy. The same as about all of us. That I am dead." Kowalski ends his rounds by seeing the man who was once their revered leader, and finds him a gibbering, slobbering imbecile, having just returned from a "vacation."

The hero of "The Graveyard" is Everyman; the author made sure of this point by giving him the most common Polish name, Franciszek Kowalski. And the story, despite the sophistication of its style, is told with the simplicity of a parable, down to its bitter denouement. On May Day we find our hero, by now reduced to permanent drunkenness, noisily applauding the parade. Again he runs afoul of the law, and is arrested by the same policeman as the first time. From him Kowalski learns that on that memorable night he didn't say anything seditious; it was only the feeling of guilt which betrayed him. The officer of the law again disapproves of his behaviour. "What, don't you like it here?" he asks again, and Kowalski this time answers "I really don't."

As he is being taken to the police station, the crowd separates him for a moment from the policeman. "Give me your hand!" he cries. "Give me your hand, or I'll lose my way again!"

Arabs Look at Life

By Paula Arnold

THE DAY OF SACRIFICE by Fereidoun Esfandiary. Heinemann, London. 240 pp. 18s.

HUNTERS IN A NARROW STREET by Jabra I. Jabra. Heinemann, London. 232 pp. 18s. (Available on loan at the British Council Library in Tel Aviv).

THE authors of these two books are both more or less Westernized Orientals, and the subject is more or less the same — the futility and frustration of life as it is lived by the young intellectuals of Oriental cities today. Both books breathe out the hot scent of physical passion.

Esfandiary's is a first novel by a young Moslem under thirty, an Iranian who travelled widely as the son of a diplomat. He seems to be living in the U.S., but his English is somewhat stilted — possibly with full intent. The novel is written in the first person, the narrator being a studious man of 33, too lazy to keep any post which his father, a minor official, is always procuring for him, living in his father's house, without interest in anything but sexual intrigue. His father, most unconvincingly, hears that the Minister of the Interior, in whose office he works, is going to be assassinated by the "Slaves of the Faith" on the coming Friday. These "Slaves" are a nebulous political party. More unconvincingly still, the old man asks his good-for-nothing son to get in touch with the "Slaves" through one of his associates, so that the Minister and a leader of the "Slaves" can meet and adjust their differences amicably.

Though the premise is most absurd the way KiaNoush (the son), immersed in an intrigue with a married woman, keeps missing appointments and frittering away the time, is characteristically and authentically told. The daily life of these young men, talking tirelessly in cafes, holding meetings and parades, now and again assassinating somebody in power, achieving nothing, mixed-up kids indeed though 15 years too old for these antics—is well depicted. The Minister is assassinated, KiaNoush is caught in a demonstration with which he has nothing to do, and hanged without trial. This point, of a senseless sacrifice, is well brought out. The Teheran scene is graphic, too.

• • •

THE author of "Hunters in a Narrow Street" is a Christian Arab, a Jerusalemite who now lives in Iraq. He was a lecturer in English Literature in Baghdad, and has studied in Cambridge. His English is most elegant, even subtle, though he slips now and again with idioms. The book begins charmingly, with the narrator's arrival in Baghdad, trying to find a room. The author of course emphasizes in a note that the story is not to be regarded as autobiographical, but as in the case of a rather notorious novel nearer home, you cannot help knowing and feeling that — as indeed even good novels often are — it is in many ways autobiographical.

However that may be, the feelings and opinions expressed by the narrator, Jameel Farran, a lecturer in Baghdad, must surely be the author's, and it is here that words nearly fail the reviewer. For in the second chapter, as well as later, now and again, Mr. Jabra or Jameel, it is no matter—gives an account of the 1948 war that might be considered *bona fide* if given by a boy of six who was told about it by the nurse—but not by a university lecturer who has lived abroad, who reads books and papers, and who was *there as an adult*.

Here are some quotations. "Jewish terrorists had been killing the British for several years... now they had started on the Arabs. United Nations had recommended splitting Palestine in two, and the terrorists were determined to achieve the bloody dichotomy... Our quarter (Katamon) was in the grip of terror... In our impotence, unarmed and defenceless, we vowed revenge... Soon the British Army left our fighters to their fate, and hell set into the vacuum on its trail... It was a war, we were told..."

Evidently Mr. Jabra had never heard of the disturbances of 1936-1939, nor of six Arab armies advancing towards Israel and indeed, succeeding in occupying part of it. "They told us there was a war on"! Can disingenousness go further? !

However, enough said about this, though it freezes this reviewer's blood to read such words, and to see, in the first English reviews that have come in of the book, no mention of them. From now on Jameel Farran goes around among the students and young politicians, having the same endless and frustrating conversations as the young Iranians, and conducting a passionate intrigue with a married woman at the same time that he loves a young Moslem girl whom he is teaching (in the presence of a male duenna) and whom he hopes to marry. There is a delightful ironic chapter when two young friends of his, disgusted at the futility and ugliness of their own life, decide to commit suicide together. They jump into the Tigris, but they come out again, muddy and bedraggled, and go on to a brothel for comfort.

Like Esfandiary's description of the mentality and feelings of the educated young men of Teheran, that of the same class in Baghdad by Jabra makes a most authentic impression.

Jabra writes much better than the Iranian—this is his first novel in English, but not his first book — seems to be well-known in Arabic letters, and his book, though nothing much happens in it, is solidly constructed. There are some strange lapses, as when Jameel Farran says that "we," meaning the Arabs, have brought forth Jesus Christ. Is he identifying the Arabs with the Jews? Most unlikely. How does he make the Nazarene out to be an Arab? But all these objections apart, the novel is instructive and readable, though at the same time—as for instance in the most graphic description of the Baghdad brothel street—profoundly disturbing and sometimes repelling.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

SEVEN-YEAR old Uri is a nice little fellow who certainly deserves to be the hero of half a book: Uri veEiran אורי ואיראן by Binyamin Halevy (Bifriyat Poalim, 183 pp.). He is a kibbutz child with the most perfect father a child could wish for, who can turn a balcony into a ship to go riding the seven seas, and who can conjure up all the objects advertised in an illustrated magazine.

Eiran, who is five, and is the hero of the second half of the book, has an equally perfect father, who is perhaps even more fun to be with. He has as rich an imagination as any child, can weave delightful stories around the heroes of the Bible, and is ready to spend all his afternoons searching for Eiran's lost tricycle. Eiran is as sorry as the reader when it is finally found, because he and his father manage to stumble into one thrilling adventure after another.

Most of the stories have an educational aim, but very unobtrusively so. It seems to me that parents will enjoy the book more than the children it is intended for (the language is rather too difficult in places).

Like all children's books published by Sifriat Poalim, this is beautifully printed, vowel-pointed and illustrated.

M. A.

. . . and English

STEIMATZKY'S have now teamed up with Pocket Books, New York, and the first three titles are out "Cheaman's Own Story," "King Must Die" by Mary Renault, and "The Case of the Screaming Woman" by E. S. Gardner.

The King Must Die was enthusiastically reviewed when it first came out two years ago. It is not only the finest historical novel written in our times, it is so fascinating a book that this reviewer was compelled to read it once more, savouring anew the skill with which the far-off and little-known times of Theseus, King of Athens, who was formerly believed to be merely a myth, are brought before our eyes, down to the last detail of dress; the learning and research which must have gone into the making of the book, the narrative ingenuity which makes us read on, breathless, even though we know the story; and the modern insight and presentation of character, while never for a moment becoming anachronistic, even though Theseus himself tells the tale. Miss Renault has slightly altered the legend where we should have to suspend belief, as when she makes the Minotaur of Crete not a bullheaded man, but merely a gross, coarse, vulgar lout. But on the whole she abides by what the excavations of Sir Arthur Evans in Knossos and modern research have brought to light.

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I HAVE left the most outstanding book to the last (the only one priced at IL1.35). It is a popular astronomy which cannot be praised enough. This reader has been buying popular books on the heavens above her for years, and her hope that she might be enlightened as to those mysteries has been dashed again and again — till she came to this marvelous, this crystal clear exposition. Life on Other Worlds by Sir Harold Spencer Jones can be read with profit even if you have forgotten your mathematics and biochemistry. When Sir Harold finds that an explanation cannot be given within the scope of the book, he just says so. At convenient spots he interrupts himself and gives a summary of what has gone before, so that you are sure you have understood him. He takes you along step by step, and so fascinating does he make his story that you read it like a tale of suspense.

Sir Harold's style is as graphic as it is crisp and clear: "The stars are continually gathering in, by their gravitational attraction, matter from the space surrounding them. They are gradually sweeping space clean, but the sweepers are few in comparison to the vast regions that have to be swept, so that the process is yet far from completion" After having given a picture of the universe, the author proceeds to examine the conditions for the existence of life, explaining the methods of investigation. He then tells us about the worlds without atmosphere, and at last comes to the planets. Only on Mars can there be life, and there it is ebbing. Elsewhere, that is *beyond*, the Solar System there may be life — but we shall never know.

• • •

THE Saint on the Spanish Main by Leslie Charteris is a series of short stories about Simon Templar, also called the Saint, the superaleuth. Mr. Charteris has his fans, and for these the Caribbean adventures of their hero are sure to be entertaining.

• • •

THE three following are average romantic novels with a detective twist to them, one of them a reprint of ancient vintage—**I Will Repay** by Baroness Orczy, one of the Pimpernel series, **The Blue Sky of Spring** by Miss Cadell, an English country-house story with an American playwright involved, and **Thunder on the Right** by Miss Stewart, featuring a holiday in the Pyrenees and a vanished girl.

P. A.

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PAUL Berna's A Hundred Million Francs (Puffin, IL1.05) is a children's yarn very much a par with "Emil and the Detectives." It tells of a "gang" of ten children in a French town and how they are responsible for tracking down a group of train-robbers. Young readers may find it somewhat difficult to get through the first pages (too many characters appear at the outset and there is unnecessary detail as to the topography and street-names in the French town while, just occasionally, the language is far from a child's comprehension, e.g. "she wore a grey skirt like a dancer's *tutu*"); but once they have found their feet, they will get caught up in the general excitement and fun. Recommended for children aged nine to 12.

G. W.

ALI FREEDBERG: New York Bridge (oil)
From his exhibition of paintings, drawings and prints opening at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem on Saturday, July 23.

On Utopianism

By RICHARD WOLLHEIM

IN the eight years that have elapsed since its appearance, Professor Talmon's "Origins of Totalitarian Democracy" has established itself as a major intellectual influence; there are few reaches either of political thinking or of the history of political ideas that have not felt its impact. In "Political Messianism" Professor Talmon continues the story, and expands the ideas that he introduced to us in his earlier volume and he does so with the vigour, the fine sense of drama, the ardent imagination, which he has led us to expect of him.

Professor Talmon's subject is a certain tradition or style of politics, identifiable in European history since the end of the eighteenth century, which he characterizes (equally pertinently) as Romantic, Utopian, or Messianic.

Those who adhere to this style regard it as the supreme concern of society to realize at all costs some virtue, or ideal quality, of human nature. However, since human nature, as it is, is sadly different from and inferior to human nature as it ought to be, the cost turns out to be little short of the suppression or mutilation of all existing human desires and wishes. On the altar of some higher ideal, the Utopian willingly sacrificies freedom and individuality. And to injury is added insult when the Moloch in whose name the sacrifice is made assumes the name of its victim, and steps forward celebrated as Liberty or Virtue.

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IN attacking this tradition Professor Talmon reveals himself to be part of another tradition, still in its early stage, whose contours we can just begin to discern. It would be a rash man who said that Professors Popper, Berlin and Aron formed a school, but their writings taken together constitute a simultaneous attack, mounted on a broad front, supported by a variety of arguments both deductive and persuasive, upon all form of ideology and all attempts to provide overall political solutions.

Professor Talmon's specific contribution to this cause is that in its interest he has revived a kind of historical writing which we naturally associate with the French nineteenth century; vivid, erudite, caustic, full of drama; though, in which the chief parts are played not by human beings but by ideas. Liberty, History, the People, the Revolution are envisaged as tragic heroines, remote, severe, unbending, for whose favours men of spirit and high integrity are ready to sacrifice everything: their lives, their integrity, their spirit.

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AT its best this kind of historical literature, the *histoire-fleuve* we might call it, produces fine evocative descriptions, like the account of Saint-Simonism in the present volume. But it has its dangers. To roll into one vast historical stream philosophical ideas and their crude misinterpretations and the political events that are consistent with them, makes real understanding difficult and condemnation too easy. It encourages us to read history backwards and to visit the sins of the children upon the fathers. In Professor Talmon's first volume Rousseau was his victim: in "Political Messianism," it is the apostles of Nationalism like Michelet and Mazzini, and the intellectuals of 1848. Nor is it much use reminding us that Utopian Socialists like Fourier were concerned with "questions of the utmost significance for our age" if nowhere are these questions seriously laid out and considered.

It is ironical that this brilliant tirade against apocalyptic and utopian politics should come to us in the apocalyptic tones of Professor Talmon, out of Israel, the greatest single product of modern utopianism.

Publications Received

HADERECH EL HABRIUT הדרך אל הבריות (The Path to Health — The Teaching of Hygiene in Elementary Schools) by Emanuel Yaffe and the late Sonja Cahana-Harag. Second and revised edition Yavneh, Tel Aviv. 167pp.

HABANK VEHAPRAGMATIA HABANKAIT הבנק והפרגמטיה הבנקאית (The Bank and Banking) by M. Zwanziger. Yesod, Tel Aviv. 170 pp.

HORA'AT HA'IVRIT הוראת העברית (On the Teaching of Hebrew) by S.D. Gottein. Third Edition. Yavneh, Tel Aviv. 452 pp.

AMERICAN KALEIDOSCOPE by Julius Toldi. Philosophical Library, New York. 430 pp. $7.50.

HAEL חינוך בישראל (Education in Israel) by Yosef Bentwich. Chachik, Tel Aviv. 416 pp.

Up-to-Date Study Of the Iraq Scene

THE POWER STRUGGLE IN IRAQ, by D. Shwadran. Council of Middle Eastern Affairs Press, New York. 22. 97 pp.

A "GUIDE to the Perplexed," like the present volume, is most valuable in a situation as complex and bewildering as current events in Iraq must appear to a student of contemporary affairs. An account of the Power Struggle in Iraq at this stage must of necessity be in the nature of an interim balance sheet. But the present slender volume succeeds in laying bare the various conflicting tendencies and contending forces, and in portraying their leading protagonists.

The author in his introduction, rightly advises that in appreciating the political and socio-economic changes in the Arab Middle East the Western concepts of Democracy, Nationalism, Communism, etc. should be discarded, though in the present volume the author still uses these terms. A basic, up to date study of the sociological and political contemporary scene in this part of the world is overdue, indeed.

E. O.

The Rise of Mao's China

By George Leonof

CHINA, NEW AGE AND NEW OUTLOOK, by Ping-Chia Kuo. Penguin, London, 1960. 215 pp. IL1.25.

COMMUNIST CHINA AND ASIA, by A. Doak Barnett. Harper & Bros., New York, 1960. 575 pp. $6.95.

WHEN originally published by Gollancz in 1956, Dr. Kuo's book was widely hailed as one of the first to throw new light on the Chinese revolution. It was then seven years since the Communists began to remould the destiny of some 650 million Chinese.

The essential merit of the book, now revised and enlarged, is the author's native, deep-rooted understanding, rarely if ever given a non-Chinese, of his country's history and people. Dr. Kuo draws on his learned and hereditary background with the careful discrimination of the historical scientist.

He avoids what he describes as partisan controversy and pedantic analysis. He disagrees with the approach of writers who view the Chinese scene from the outside, in terms of the "loss of China to Communism," and maintains that the re-awakening — be it by shock tactics—of a great and ancient country cannot be treated as merely incidental to Western foreign policy. The present-day developments, as he sees them, are a stage in the forty-century sweep of Chinese history, and can be correctly understood only in this context.

As a Chinese scholar and professor of history (currently at the University of Southern Illinois), Dr. Kuo is well qualified to undertake this task. Nevertheless, it takes the reader some time to become adjusted to the historian's detached perspective of current events.

The author's sedate long-range view of the Formosa problem and China's current disputes with America, of India, seem to border almost on disregard for the dangers of current reality. In like manner, his serene observation that China's agrarian reform was, in fact, to the benefit of 60 per cent of the rural population seems to betray cavalier treatment of the hardships imposed on the remaining 40 per cent (constituting some 170 million souls).

But the historian sees no great danger over Formosa because he thinks it highly improbable that the Communists—the only ones likely to precipitate a serious crisis —will do so before they build up enough strength to compel a settlement on their own terms. By that time, shifts in the balance of power will have caused military and political reassessments in the region commensurate with the realities of the situation. Nor is he oblivious to the suffering involved in Communist reorganization of China's rural society, though the point he stresses is that the harshness of Peking's measures must not obscure Communist shrewdness in assuring the regime support of the majority among that section of the population immediately affected by those measures.

In studying the impact of Communism on the Chinese people, and the consequences, Dr. Kuo views the Communist advent to power as an inevitable stage in China's unfinished economic and social revolution, which started long before the Chinese had heard of Communism. It was inevitable, he believes, because there remained no other coherent political force in the country both willing and able to give positive direction to the irrepressible revolutionary process. He holds the view that discrepancies between Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary doctrine and Marxism-Leninism should not be overemphasized to the neglect of the Chinese genesis and the background of Mao's revolutionary career. The author also seeks to show that the question of Sino-Soviet ideological affinity or discord ultimately has less bearing on their relations than the fact that they lie athwart the longest common boundary in the world, and that understanding between them is indispensable to the peaceful development of both.

Full Control

MR. A. Doak Barnett is less occupied with past than with the present, and the likely shape of the immediate future, particularly with regard to the challenge it holds for America.

The main outlines of Mr. Barnett's conclusions do not diverge from those of Dr. Kuo. Both stress that the Chinese Communists have achieved full and effective control of the mainland; that their decade of rule has unified the country under a strong central government which has managed considerably to increase the country's economic and military potential. There is also agreement that the Communists are determined to assure China, as one of the great powers, a major role in the affairs of the world generally and Asian affairs in particular.

There is no doubt in the author's mind that China will take practical steps, to an increasing extent, to assert this role in the region where she is best suited to do so — Asia; and that in doing so — whether by diplomatic, economic or subversive means — she will come in ever sharpening conflict with American policy in that part of the world.

In this light, Mr. Barnett carefully examines this policy and finds it lacking in reality and effectiveness, while many of its results have been the opposite of what had been desired.

He lists the arguments brought by the State Department in justification of its continued policy of non-recognition of the Peking Government, but believes the judgments that underline these views are at least debatable, despite the categorical and forceful terms in which they are expressed.

He suggests that the strongest argument against an immediate step towards *de jure* recognition is one that State Department officials do not generally use: that the Chinese Communists would not reciprocate by "recognizing" the U.S., unless the American Government were willing to concede Formosa to the Peking regime.

Nevertheless, in the author's view the U.S. can take steps short of full *de jure* recognition which would bring its China policy more in line with existing reality. This is particularly important now that many of China's neighbours, while disillusioned with Peking's "five principles of peaceful coexistence," still cannot bring themselves to support what they regard as America's unreasonable and inflexible position on China.

Recognition Urged

These measures, Mr. Barnett suggests, should include for the start American *de facto* recognition of Communist control of the mainland. This should be coupled with specific rejection of Peking's claims to Formosa, with which the U.S. would continue to maintain diplomatic relations.

Admitting there is no assurance the Chinese would accept such a situation, the author maintains that America, by demonstrating readiness to recognize and deal with Peking on a *de facto* basis, would counter the widespread criticism that its policy toward China is "unrealistic". At the same time, by shifting to Peking the onus for the continued absence of relations, it will have recaptured to some degree the diplomatic initiative.

Mr. Barnett does not deny that there will be need for readjustments, which may be particularly painful with regard to the Nationalist regime on Formosa. But while the U.S. should do what it can to facilitate the process, and not budge from its commitment to protect the island from Communist attack, it cannot continue to shape its policy towards China, and thus towards Asia as a whole, in the hope of avoiding the problems inevitably involved.

A New Approach to Chess

By WALTER KORN

NEW IDEAS IN CHESS by Larry Evans. Pitman, New York. 136 pp. $2.95.

MR. Evans' book contains new ideas and a refreshing approach. The volume is neither a general textbook nor a special treatise on a particular phase of chess — it is rather a collection of essays on various aspects of the game, each one instructive, vivid and forceful. The author tries to instil a new outlook on the evaluation of positions, and takes "pawn structure," "force," "space" and "time" as the basic ingredients. This attempt at analysis of the elements of chess propulsion is not new, but through colourful and clear writing Evans has made it so fascinating and persuasive that beginners and advanced players alike will derive great pleasure and lasting benefit from it.

Larry Evans — who at 19 was the youngest U.S. Champion — before the rise of the still younger reigning Champion, Bobby Fischer — does not always realise that "conventions" are a synthesis of several tested ingredients and that to abandon the norm is not always novel but regressive. On page 176, e.g., he singles out for criticism the (Reviewer's) book "Modern Chess Openings." He states that the symbols therein for evaluating an opening line are conventional and static, merely based on "practice," and that each of Mr. Evans' basic elements "time," "space," etc. must be considered in every individual evaluation. Mr. Evans overlooks the fact that "symbolic" evaluation already represents a necessary and proven abstract of given basic elements (as those he enumerates) and that "practice" also does just this. A method is not proved wrong merely because one evaluation out of thousands may meet with approval or be refuted by future master practice. Creative master practice becomes future theory, until improved by newer practice.

In its variety, wide range of scope, and descriptive freshness of style, Evans' "New Ideas in Chess" is a worthwhile addition to any chess library. We only hope that the author in the still youthful Larry Evans will not overshadow the brilliant and daring player. We have lately seen too little of him in any master competition.

New Translation of Prayer Book

A new English edition of the Orthodox Jewish Prayer Book is to be issued September 25 in the U.S., it was announced at the recent 24th Annual Convention of the Rabbinical Council of America. For the last 14 years a special commission of the Council, headed by Rabbi Charles B. Chavel of Edgemere, Long Island, has been working on the prayer book with the editor and translator, Rabbi David De Sola Pool, Rabbi Emeritus of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue in New York City.

In making the announcement Rabbi Chavel stated that one of the most significant aspects of the new version is that "based firmly on the traditional text, Dr. Pool's translation has a rich contemporary quality that meets the needs of today's worshippers." "Orthodoxy's standard prayer book is really an American reprint of the Authorized Daily Prayer Book by the Chief Rabbinate of the British Empire which has been in use for nearly 100 years."

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O. KAHN-FREUND
(Professor of Law, University of London)
The Growth of Internationalism in English Private International Law. IL 2.-

BOOKS IN THE PRESS ספרים בדפוס

ד. אריליך: ס. שנקר,
מלון עברי-ערבי ללשון הערבית המדוברת
(מהודרה ומלילית).

י"ג אפשטיין,
דקדוק ארמי-בבלי (בשיתוף עם יבנריר)
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Consumers' Association Hard at Work

Non-Political—Non-Profit Volunteers

By Helga Dudman

WHETHER Israelis are aware of it or not, some of their living conditions are continually being improved by the work of the Consumers' Association, which has now sent a memorandum to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the State Controller proposing the establishment of an institute to evaluate the labelling of products.

It is as hard to enforce purity in products as in people; in Israel the problem of enforcement is particularly crucial. As Mrs. Irma Polak, Chairman of the Association, points out, our so-called Modern Food Act is a leftover from Mandatory days. The Association recommends the creation of an institute patterned on those existing in Norway and Sweden, which will certify and test the informative labelling of commodities.

The Association is in a position to aid in the actual establishment of such a body, since its recommendation grows out of a recent international meeting on Consumer Information held in Paris and called by the European Productivity Agency.

Israel's observer at this meeting was Mrs. Sara Klesin, who also represented the Consumers' Association at the international assembly of consumer organizations throughout the world, held in April at the Hague. Affiliated just four months ago with this international association, Israel is the only Asian country so represented. Such acceptance on an equal footing with the highly industrialized nations of the West is a challenge to individual consumers here and a tribute to the organization which represents them.

Unique Problems

The problems of a consumer in a Western nation located in the Middle East are, of course, unique. For some Israelis, present standards of cleanliness, for instance, are better than those they have been accustomed to in the past. For others, they are far worse.

Independent, non-political and non-profit, the Association aims "to protect the consumer's rights and to improve the standards and hygienic conditions in Israel's production and marketing." It represents the consumer in Government, industrial, and other bodies, including 31 commissions of the Standards Institute.

Volunteers at Work

Founded four years ago by a committee under the leadership of Mrs. Rahel Cagan, Chairman of WIZO in Israel, and Dr. Erna Meyer, today Chairman of the Association's Haifa Branch and of its Editorial Board, the Association has a membership of about 4,000. Its staff are volunteers and its offices (in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem and Rehovot) are tiny, but filled with exhibits, animal, vegetable, and mineral:

The rubber ring from a pressure cooker, which has melted.

A milk bottle, empty except for a luxuriant and growth of mould that will not wash off.

Half a loaf of bread, neatly baked around a nail.

A man with a sofa cushion upholstered in a looped fabric that unravel almost as you look at it.

The Association is organized to receive complaints from the public at specified hours. These complaints are tabulated and action taken by categories: food, textiles, shoes, furniture, appliances, etc. It is not necessary to be a member to complain; however, increased membership means greater strength in correcting the complaints. Anonymous complaints are not accepted.

Bread and water — these two have in the recent past largely made up the staple diet of the Association's activities. Mrs. Polak points out that bread packaging and distribution has been a particular target. "In bread, we've had just about everything," she says; "glass, metal, insects — alive and dead." A few months ago a capacity audience attended an Association meeting at the ZOA House to discuss the conditions under which bread is marketed.

Jurisdiction Dispute

The problem was not just perspiring delivery men, insanitary trucks and dirty shelves in the shops. Until recently, a jurisdictional dispute between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Food and Commerce was also involved. Under constructive pressure from the Association, this problem was resolved and responsibility has now been assigned to the Ministry of Health.

On the matter of water, the Association has been active in attempting to clarify the present situation of rates, assessment, meters and so forth. Mrs. Polak makes the point that Tel Avivians, in particular, might not be so wasteful of water if payment were accurately rated according to users.

An example of the Association's completed achievements comes with each bottle of *leben*. Because it channelled consumer action to this end, the dairies agreed to seal bottles with the present aluminium caps instead of cardboard discs.

Another example, this time involving less wholesome fluids, has to do with the packaging of poisons. The matter of labelling and easy recognition has continually been in the forefront of the Association's efforts. It has strongly condemned the reuse for beverages of bottles previously containing detergents or sprays. Today, actual poisons must be packaged in distinctively shaped containers, and clearly marked "poison." Progress has also been made in requiring accurate and complete labelling of food tins and jars; the present proposal represents further action in this area. Other items typifying the work of the Association:

A letter from the Afro-Asian Institute requesting information regarding the setting up of consumer organizations in the new nations of Africa. (It is interesting to note that, just as the Israel Association chooses organizations in Scandinavia as its patterns rather than American prototypes, so Africa looks to the comparable circumstances of Israel in this field.)

Market Research

A phone call from a major Israel industrial firm requesting the Association to plan and administer a market research project. The Association has already carried on several such projects for Israel industry. It has available a panel of families whose responses in depth can be of major use in product testing. Something of a record for market research was set the last time the panel was employed: out of 100 families, 96 returned completed questionnaires.

Correspondence regarding its recent Haifa exhibition of kitchen equipment. The close contact with manufacturers during this exhibition represents the Association's attitude toward industry: it is definitely not against manufacturers, but rather for good quality, good service, hygiene and cleanliness — and for constant improvements in all these fields. Realizing this, manufacturers are now likely to increase their contact with the Association prior to placing products on the market — viz. their growing requests for market research. As Mrs. Polak says, "Let us help with criticism before the product is marketed; let us not wait till the error is manufactured."

Consumer education, too, is high on the list of aims, since only an educated public has the capacity to make use of the informative labelling which the Association is now proposing.

Left: mass-produced, inexpensive dress in guaranteed unshrinkable cotton patterned in a cheerful polka-dot print. Right: a wide choice of linen-finished cottons are available. They could be run into this two piece with sailor top and removable dickey.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Tireless Worker Claimed by Many

WHEN WIZO rang its 40th anniversary year celebration this week, it also toasted Mrs. Anna Raginsky, Honorary Chairman of Canadian WIZO, who has been one of the pillars of the World WIZO movement. But the veteran Canadian Zionist who has been coming to Israel almost every year since 1926 is not claimed only by WIZO. A tireless worker for the Zionist cause for almost half a century, she has also done distinguished service for Israel Bonds throughout Canada. Whenever she comes to Israel she is welcomed not only by Wizo and Bonds but by about a dozen prominent organizations who wish to show to her projects that she has helped to bring into being. These include the Jewish National Fund, the Kayen Hayesod, Youth Aliya, and the Hebrew University.

A live wire of 68, Anna Raginsky recalls the days when President Ben-Zvi and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion visited Canada in World War I to recruit volunteers for the Jewish Legion as part of the Royal Fusiliers. She was present at a meeting with Lord Arthur Balfour.

Hers was the only Jewish family in her town in eastern Canada, and she recalls that when her youngest brother was born (he is I. L. Kennen, one of the initiators of the Zionist Conference and at present director of public relations of the American Zionist Council) it was said his was the first Brith Mila to be held in the town in 125 years. Even banks closed so that everyone could attend the ceremony, Mrs. Raginsky says.

She began her work as a young woman in the Daughters of Zion Organization in Toronto, where she has made her home ever since. Toward the end of World War I she worked with the Zionist Organization of Canada to find homes for Russian refugees from Turkey. She invited Henrietta Szold to Canada to form the Hadassah WIZO there. Their first project was the National agricultural school for girls, which Canadian WIZO still subsidizes (only a year ago it provided the school with a gymnasium, laboratories and a museum.) In 1947 Canadian WIZO built Hadassim, the children's village where some 300 youngsters are now being trained at the agricultural school and teachers school. Canadian WIZO has also subsidized Canada Hall of the Hebrew University.

Mrs. Raginsky has added tourism to her busy programme, and achieved success there too. While she was chairman of the Israel Tourism Committee in Canada, during the Tenth Anniversary year, the number of tourists shot up from 400 in the previous year to 1,500. This figure had already been reached during the first four months of 1960, and Mrs. Raginsky is working to triple the present rate again within the next few years. The increase of Jewish day and parochial schools in Canada, and study of Hebrew, is certain to lead to increased interest in Israel, she is convinced, hence tourism for the next generation from Canada is assured. She is also working on a scheme for stimulating more of Canada's non-Jewish population to visit Israel.

DIANA LERNER

Regional Elections And Women Candidates

By Hannah Landau, M.K.

IT has been argued against the proposed system of regional representation in the Knesset that it may further reduce the number of women serving in that body, possibly to zero. This danger, however, may well prove a blessing. It may force the nation's women to meet the challenge of equal opportunity, rather than accept passively the dole of representation now meted out by the political parties willing or able to do so.

Under the proposed system, specific women would compete with specific men for specific Knesset seats on terms of complete equality, if at all. Though this might cause a temporary absence, in the long run the challenge might sting the younger women into equipping themselves for a comeback. Only then would the women have the sort of representation to which they are entitled.

Since the establishment of the State, the number of women in the Knesset has stood at between nine and 11. The last elections proved that parties which suffered setbacks reduced the number of women in their lists while those which gained did not increase them. Ahdut Ha'avoda, the General Zionists and the Communists, which lost seats, are now all exclusively male. The Progressives and, of course, Agudat Israel and Poalei Agudat Israel have never included women. Neither Mapai or Herut, which gained seven and two seats respectively, increased the number of women in their lists. (The National Religious Party, for the first time, included one woman in theirs).

The position of those women who have, nonetheless, been admitted to the domain of the male law-makers, is not such as to inspire confidence in the role of the woman legislator. She is thought to be present (in innocuous numbers) primarily in order to defend those female rights that may be inadvertently impinged upon by male thoughtlessness.

It is the view of women's capacities implied in this state of affairs which underlies the objection to regional elections. It indicates lack of faith in the abilities of women faced with a challenge, and in the fair-mindedness of a voting public (half of which consists of women) confronted by a woman candidate with abilities superior to those of a male opponent.

In democratic elections, two considerations must be taken into account. The first is equitable reflection of public opinion. The other is competent, consistent Government. The present system is faulty on both scores, and not only as regards women representatives.

Though the voter casts his ballot for the party which most nearly reflects his own point of view, from that stage on he has given it carte blanche. He has no part in deciding the coalition it may build, or whether it will remain in the opposition.

Opponents of the proposed constituency elections have suggested a reform of proportional elections, by which the minimum percentage vote to be obtained by a party would be raised from the present 1 percent to enable it to be represented in the Knesset. It will then depend on the minimum percentage agreed upon, which of the smaller parties would be eliminated, and it is unjust to leave this decision to the larger political parties.

Constituency elections, on the other hand, while denying party status to shades of opinion, would reflect more clearly the basic features of public opinion. And the voter would have far more say in the doings of his own delegated representative.

The nature of women's participation in public life would of necessity be changed. The need to inspire confidence in a particular constituency would set a premium on personal integrity, competence and contact with the voters. Women in M.K.'s would achieve equal status within the Knesset because they would be able to reach it only on a basis of equality.

This might encourage those talented young women who today avoid politics to provide themselves with the qualifications for representing constituencies of both men and women. Women elected on their own merits will enhance the dignity of their sex and may serve as a model for a generation of public-spirited women, willing, and able to share in the nation's responsibilities at any level, and forgetful of the time when women's representation had been a "problem."

Camping Hazards

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

FOR our children, and, let it be said, for their parents, this is the season of trips and camps. Herewith a few reminders of health problems connected particularly with camps.

All camps of any kind require the permission of the local authority to be erected and this is usually linked to a permit from the district health office. If consulted in time, the health office will usually advise about water supplies, about disposal of waste sewage, and may even give hints and help in reducing flies, mosquitoes and other nuisances. All too often in the past, camps have been set up by one or other of the youth organizations without seeking expert advice and by the time their whereabouts have been discovered by the medical officer of health, the children have been affected by dysentery and bitten by mosquitoes. It behoves parents to insist that their children's camps are under proper supervision from the sanitary point of view as well as from the medical point of view. For larger camps, it is desirable that a trained nurse be in constant attendance; even the smallest camp needs someone trained in first aid measures.

There are a few health hazards which should be avoided. A few areas of the country, notably at Ein Geddi and along Lake Kinneret, are still malarious and the medical officer of health will rightly forbid camping there — if asked beforehand. Secondly, many of the caves in Israel are infested with ticks whose bite is painless but which transmit relapsing fever. No one should be allowed to enter any cave without first checking with the health authorities that it is safe to do so. Snakes are a hazard in some parts of the country, hiding in deep thistles or under stones. The camp sites and the surrounding area should be well cleared of possible hiding places and children should not be allowed to wander off barefooted. If someone is bitten by a snake then there is no first-aid treatment except at a hospital. Instead of wasting time in (usually) dangerous attempts to open up the wound and suck out the poison, the patient must be hurried to the nearest hospital to get the specific anti-serum with the least possible delay.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

The hazards of unsupervised bathing are sufficiently well known not to need emphasis. The danger of tetanus from small cuts and scratches is often forgotten and parents should be sure that their children's inoculations are up to date. If even a small proportion of parents will insist on health precautions being taken for the whole camp as well as for their own children, then we shall go far towards educating the youth movements of the country in the organization of safer holidays for our young people.

ACCOUNTANTS
The English & International Society, Founded 1941. Membership on Professional experience (give details) or certain exams passed. 9 Charles St., Newport, Mon., Engl.

Diary Of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

WE have always promised our daughter that when she was a big girl she could go to England on a visit. Made the promise sincerely but lightheartedly as she was quite a little girl at the time, and even when it was subsequently renewed, the prospect still seemed fairly remote. Had never expected that the time would pass with the speed of light and she is already a big girl, and having read all the right books and knowing all the consequences alighting on parents who break their promises we embark on the runaround involved in keeping them.

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FIRST of all we have to sign a statement that she is permitted to have her own passport. Then jointly and in the presence of the registrar we have to attest that we allow her to leave the country at all. Then we have to sign more papers swearing that she is the same girl that we brought into the country, as her Hebrew name is not the same as her English name. Then the shipping company requires another statement that we will not hold them responsible for whatever happens to her. I warn her that this is in case she ends up in a sailor's dive in Marseilles teaching the Hora.

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WE write useful phrases in French on various bits of paper distributed about her person, like, "Where is the Israel Consulate?" and "I do not eat snails" and addresses of relatives and friends throughout France to be called on in emergencies. Her father thinks that she ought to carry her money in a specially constructed purse next to her skin as his mother did while travelling, but the impossibility of her finding retiring rooms at the right time dissuades him. Eventually we put her in the charge of so many people on the boat that she can hardly look at the sea without a restraining hand coming from behind and a solicitous voice asking if she is all right.

•

WE load her with all sorts of presents for her hosts, like an arty what-not for the Paris relations, a nice piece of olive wood for the do-it-yourself relatives, some Roman throwouts for the archaeological relatives, wedding and bar-mitzva presents for the parties she will attend, Israel odds and ends for the aunt who will take her to Stratford, for the aunt who will take her to the seaside, for the uncle who will take her folk dancing, for the ex-next-door neighbours who will take her bargaining, a picture of Nahariya to lure our beloved aunt back again and tempt some new ones, presents for all the new babies — a goodly crop — and an assortment of knick-knacks for anyone we may have forgotten.

•

WE start to pack a month before she leaves which gives us plenty of time to unpack and repack which we do on an average three times a day. In spite of this she leaves without a raincoat, which omission is only discovered on the boat, and with a single handkerchief, so we can only hope for fine weather in Europe. As the time approaches we fill her with such dire warnings about talking to strangers and other hazards of travel that she is ready to give up the whole project and only when we meet a few Nahariyans on the boat does she feel there is just a chance that she might enjoy herself after all.

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IN spite of 30-odd other children around, we miss her acutely and now have nothing to do except wait until she comes back.

Breaking the Concentration Camps of the Mind

By Dr. Abraham Marcus

LONDON.—FOR seven days this month anyone in Britain could go into the local mental hospital, and feel what it is like to be a patient there.

It was Mental Health Week, a climax of World Mental Health Year, and the hospitals opened their doors in a great effort to educate the public. Brains trusts, film shows, lectures, even garden parties are being arranged to compel normal people to recognise that the mentally ill are not a race apart.

This desire to educate has a powerful motive, for in Britain as in many other countries, a new attitude to mental disorder is developing. Responsibility is being placed more directly on the community and in the near future an increasing number of the mentally ill will be treated outside the hospitals with as little disturbance as possible to their family and social relationships. Those who will still be treated in hospital will be returned more rapidly to the community which will have to provide the facilities for after-care and rehabilitation.

Britain's new Mental Health Act is based on these ideas and regards the person suffering from mental disorder, in exactly the same way as we all look on anyone with a physical ailment. To divest the public of the last shreds of suspicion and intolerance, however, is a major educational undertaking and the direct approach of inviting people to come and see for themselves, is only a first step.

Most of Britain's mental hospitals are out of date. They are large, grim, ugly buildings that were put up in the heyday of 19th century institutionalism. By now they are seriously overcrowded. Over the years a sad and lonely population of chronic insane has accumulated. The temptation to accept the easy belief that these people are incurable, to be provided only with food and shelter until they die, turned mental hospitals everywhere into concentration camps of the mind.

It would be useless to pretend that conditions of this sort have entirely disappeared. But they have become exceptional. For the past few years the average stay of new patients has been reduced to two months and chronic patients have begun to be discharged. Many doctors and nurses by now have experienced the almost unbearably poignant moment when a man or woman whose mind had been locked away for 10 years or more has walked down the drive from the mental hospital to take his place again in the world of real people.

The pattern of mental ill-health is much the same over the whole of the Western world. Research does not support the belief that more advanced peoples have a higher rate of mental ill-health than primitive peoples. Nor does research support the suspicion that the accelerating pace of 20th century life and the stresses it brings have increased the proportion of mental ill-health.

Railroad trains rushing about the country did not drive people crazy, as the soothsayers once predicted, nor have motorcars and aircraft since. The conclusions of the best investigators is that there has been no appreciable change in the incidence of mental ill-health in modern times.

What has happened is that growing facilities to cope with the mentally-ill have created an apparent, though unfounded, impression that mental ill-health has increased, and now—what is deliberately being encouraged — a greater public awareness of its existence and a greater public sense of responsibility.

What will the visitor to these places in Britain see? He will see airy, pleasantly decorated admission blocks. The patients will not seem odd. Many of them will be busy in workshops, learning new skills or rehabilitating old ones for the day when they return to the community. Some will be amusing themselves in recreation rooms. He will find no locked doors, and will look in vain for padded cells. Patients will talk to him and tell him their experiences. Nurses and doctors will explain the arrangements that are made to find jobs for them afterwards, and of the growing number of employers who are forgetting the prejudices against the ex-patient.

The visitor's over-riding impression may be of a logic and purpose that capture his interest and good will. That was the object of the exercise.

(OPNB)

Eggs Instead of Meat

By Molly Bar-David

HAPPILY — and let's applaud it — the day has come when we must find ways and means to eat more eggs to keep up with production! Remember the days when Mama gave her weekly egg to the baby?

So let us revel in this wonderful food which enriches every dish, is so nourishing, can be prepared in so many tasty ways. Skip meat and make a soufflé instead, or use a little meat and a lot of egg to get the same healthful food, much more economically but just as delightful to the palate. Serve two eggs instead of one to each member of the family for breakfast, and do try these cake recipes which used to terrify you because they called for six eggs instead of two!

Devilled Eggs

Hard-boiled eggs (two for each serving) and when cool, shell and cut in half lengthwise. Lift out the yolk and mash it with a little mayonnaise and mustard or onion or herbs or all of them and refill the shells. Serve with potato salad.

Egg Potato Salad

Real potato salads should have diced eggs in them. So next time you make yours, mix a diced hard-boiled egg for every serving into the diced potatoes. Salt and pepper well, throw in some chopped celery or chopped dill pickles, or olives, and of course a little onion. Toss together lightly with mayonnaise mixed with sour cream. Top with a grating of paprika and garnish with slivers of green pepper and gamba.

Chopped Egg Hors d'Oeuvres

This is a traditional first course — usually served on Shabbat because it is considered so festive — in East European Jewish homes. Mash hard-boiled eggs and mix with a little onion that has been fried in chicken fat or oil. Salt, and pepper well. It sounds so simple (and it is) but it is exceptionally delicious. Garnish with black olives and sliced tomatoes.

French Toast

This is a very quickly made and very good supper dish. Beat up eggs and dilute with just a little milk. Dip thickly sliced white bread in the eggs and fry in butter or oil. Serve with salt and pepper or with cinnamon and sugar, or with jam.

Sunshine Eggs

My mother, who had a chicken coop on my Dad's farm at Gan Hashomer, used to have so many broken eggs at the top of the season that we inevitably made this wonderful dish.

Cut up tomatoes into cubes and lightly fry them with a very little onion in a big frying pan. When the tomatoes begin to cook (they should be half raw), we beat in a bowlful of eggs diluted with just a little water and well salted and peppered — sometimes adding chopped parsley or a whiff of celery salt. Scramble the eggs and serve while still moist, without allowing the eggs to "set" on top. Very good on buttered toast.

Egg Soufflé Salad

This is an exquisite party dish, so if you are having company for supper you can prepare it in advance and proudly serve it as something special.

2 pkgs. lemon flavoured jelly powder, 2 cups hot water, 1 cup cold water, ½ cup wine vinegar, 1 cup mayonnaise, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 2 shelled hard-boiled eggs, 1 cup finely chopped celery stalks, 2 tbsps. chopped green pepper, 2 tbsps. chopped red gamba, 2 tbsps. chopped onion.

Dissolve jelly powder in hot water. Add cold water and vinegar, mayonnaise, salt and pepper and blend well with an egg beater. Pour into two freezing trays or a loaf pan and place in freezing unit for about 20 minutes or until the jelly is firm for about two centimetres from the edge. Then turn the mixture into a chilled bowl and beat until fluffy. Now garnish the bottom of the trays or loaf pan with sliced eggs and cut up the remaining eggs and fold into the gelatine mixture together with the celery, pepper, gamba and onion, and pour into the moulds. Refrigerate until firm. When it comes time to serve, unmould this salad onto crisp lettuce or other greens.

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Muddled Talk on Wagner

GOUNOD once said of Wagner that his music "has wonderful moments and boring half-hours." Israelis, however, can pass no judgment on Wagner's music as it has gone unplayed (in public, at any rate) in Israel. Every now and again, the question of public performances of music by Wagner and Strauss is raised — and this week it was debated on a Kol Yisrael youth programme.

The arguments on both sides are by now familiar to most of us. Those in favour of the ban talk of Wagner as a founding father of Nazism and Strauss as a collaborator; those against talk of democracy and ask what music has to do with politics and how a person can understand the development of music if vital links are missing.

It is difficult to say whether the ban on Wagner, Strauss and singing in German is the result of a widespread feeling in the country or of the demands of the few who are influential and/or vocal. The subject would be worth investigating by Kol Yisrael" current listeners' poll.

In last week's broadcast Yeriv Ezrahi vehemently objected to the lifting of the ban. He praised Wagner and Strauss music and said that anyone who wanted to develop as a musician must hear their music. He also said "there is no such thing as anti-Semitic music." "But," he added, "we were forced to accept German Reparations and the German arms deal as vital to the State and we talk German in public — so the only weapon left in our hands is a ban on the spiritual level. If the Government tells us to surrender — we will surrender, but until then I oppose. Anyway, anybody who wants to can do what I do and listen to Wagner and Strauss on records at home." Which all boils down to a great deal of muddled thinking. He threw in a gratuitous attack on jazz saying "I would ban jazz from the radio and forbid many popular songs and many Negro songs which are influencing our youth." We have been warned.

Mr. Ezrahi was supported by Ephraim Dror who produced such pearls as "If Hitler had been a composer, would we play his works?" The spokesman for the opposition was another musical critic, Yohanan Boehm of *The Jerusalem Post*. He stated that this was a case of the minority imposing its will on the majority and said that Wagner should be played for democratic reasons "although I don't want to hear him because he's out of date."

The winding-up by the chairman, David Rosolio, was cited only briefly but it included the categorical statement "bans are not the way to solve the problem." A pity we were not given more of Mr. Rosolio; he sounded the most sensible and least emotional of all the speakers.

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ANOTHER discussion broadcast last week considered the names that parents give their children. We were told that the participants were "the philologist Uzi Ornan and the poet Haim Guri" but it was almost impossible to tell who was who and no attempt was made to identify them.

The discussion was slow and on the level of an undergraduate debating society or a parlour game where you are given a subject to discuss for a specific period of time that has to be filled up whether you have anything to say or not. The topic may have been suitable for one of the capsule discussions in Galei Zahal's magazine programme — but 25 minutes was out of proportion, at any rate for what these participants had to say.

One of the troubles was the absence of an argument. In fact, one of the two punctuated the other's remarks with a constant "yes-yes-correct-yes," so that he sounded like junior counsel.

It is a pity that instead of this rather amateur chitchat, we were not given a psychological approach to the subject. Is it dangerous to give a child a name that has associations? What is the mental effect of the name Yaffa on an ugly child or Mazal on an unfortunate one? The speakers condemned the giving of two names as it was generally to perpetuate family associations — but doesn't a second name also give a child a safety valve to which he can switch if he finds the first name objectionable when he grows up? And why is it that with the wealth of Hebrew nomenclature at our fingertips we are confronted with the mass drabness of Uzi and Ari and Uri and Miki and Muki, etc.?

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THE 14th of July feature "Friendship in the Underground" described the support given by Palestinian Jewry to the Free French forces in the Levant during the Second World War. The material was of historic interest and the presentation excellent; the two main speakers — David Hacohen and Tuvia Arazi — proved fascinating raconteurs and parts of the story sounded like a thriller. In fact, David Hacohen has many qualities which could make him into an outstanding broadcaster if he spoke up and conquered his tendency to growl, whisper and drop his voice; his personality and story-telling ability make him a "natural" for radio.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: First broadcast in series on Herzl (tomorrow at 12.55); Jabotinsky memorial feature (Sun. at 7.40); The Letters of Robert Schumann (Sun. at 10.30; second wavelength); The Marranos of Meshed (Mon. at 6.30); Music by Anton Weber (Mon. at 10.30; second wavelength); Institute of Contemporary Jewry symposium on relations with the Diaspora (Tues. at 7.50); Kol Yisrael orchestra plays Beethoven's 2nd symphony, Hindemith's Chamber Music for 10 instruments and Reger's Variations on a theme of Beethoven (Tues. at 9.15); The Story of the Hadassah Medical Organization (Thurs. at 9.30).

AUDIO

Chess

Friday, July 22, 1960

Problem No. 1350
Fydor Pestalozzi, Moscow
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1356
B. Rendell, Ribbon Lesing
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Selfmate in three (3, 3x)

SOLUTIONS, Problem No. 1351 (Morice): 1.Qe1! The 1.Re4 try forces four different mates after the black self-pins. "An excellent example, with real and hypothetical play closely and pleasingly related" (Judge's award). **Problem No. 1352** (van Dijk): 1.Rb4! thr. 2.e4+ d:e 3.Rd4x; 1...—Qa1 2.e4+; 1...—Qe4 2.e:b5 f4 3.Rd4x; 1...—Qe7 2.Kc7 f4 3.Rd4x; 1...—Qe3 2.Rc3, 3.a:b5! f4! 1.Kc7? f4! "A masterpiece featuring pericritical play of the black queen" (Judge's award).

ASIAN ZONAL TOURNAMENT

Israel has been formally invited to send its representative to the West Asian Zonal Tournament in Madras, scheduled by the Indian Chess Federation for September 15. The other countries to take part in the event, which is the first step in the world championship contest, are India, Iran and Mongolia. The winner is to play a match with the East Asian champion for the right of entering the Interzonal Tournament, which is to take place next year in Curacao (Dutch West Indies). The date fixed by the Indians poses a serious problem before the Israel Chess Federation, for the Israel champion, J. Porath has been nominated to represent Israel at the forthcoming FIDE congress in Leipzig at the beginning of October.

The 12th Tel Aviv championship opened on Tuesday at the Bustan cafe, with the top players of the Greater Tel Aviv area contesting the title under the Swiss system. Playing days are Sunday and Tuesday, six to ten p.m.

The Reshevsky Club Youth Cup was handed to winner S. Rozevich of Bnei Brak at a prize-giving ceremony at the club premises last week. Runners-up were Y. Mikanovski and D. Fishler. In another prize-giving ceremony, the Youth Team was awarded the roving Cup of the Seventh Histadrut Team Championship.

"Shachmat" is a four-page monthly bulletin edited by D. Gans which bears the sub-headline "The Chess Monthly of Israel." The July issue contains a random selection of games, problems, some opening theory, an article on Botvinnik and news items from Israel and abroad.

BUENOS-AIRES TOURNAMENT

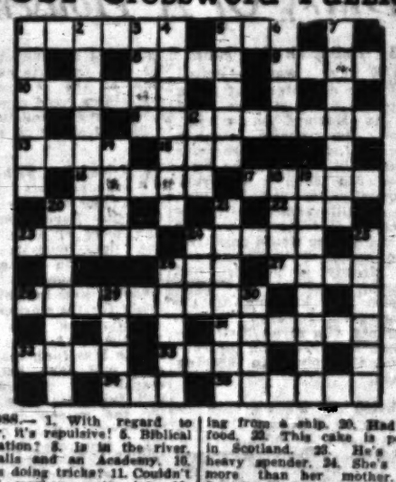
Due to close yesterday, the Buenos-Aires tournament saw Reshevsky keeping the lead in the fore-final rounds. Close on his heels were Unzicker, Evans, Szabo, Korchnoi, Uhlman, Guimard and Taimanov.

SWEDEN—W. GERMANY MATCH 1960
Game No. 888
Sicilian Defence

Darga	Horberg
1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 d6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Kf6 5.Kc3 a6 6.Be2 e5 7.Kb3 Be7 8.0-0 0-0 9.Be3 Be6 10.a4 Kc6 11.f4 e:f 12.B:f4 Qb6+ 13.Kh1 B:b3 14.c:b Kta5 15.Kd5 Kt:d5 16.Q:d5 Qc5 17.b4 Q:d5 18.e:d Kb3 19.Rad1 b5 20.a5 Rfe8 21.Rg4 Bf8 22.B:d6 Re4 23.Bf3 Rd4 24.Bc5 Kt:c5 25.b:c R:d1 26.R:d1. Black resigns.	

ELIAHU SHARAF

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.— 1. With regard to colour, it's repulsive! 6. Biblical occupation? 8. Is in the river. 9. Walls and an Academy. 10. Avoids doing tricks? 11. Couldn't a tall worker write it? 13. Uncle Fred's character is musical. 15. Cold and slippery. 16. But you can be so in speaking sharply. 17. A garden pest coming from a ship. 20. Had some food. 22. This cake is popular in Scotland. 23. He's not a heavy spender. 24. She's worth more than her mother. 26. Sounds like a letter you may get in the afternoon. 27. The bilingual girl? 28. Cry of the passengers and crew? 31. Do they live on a form of damson? 32. Emerald may describe it. 33. Past one's prime. 34. Little girl. 35. A labourer of a sort, but he starts as a doctor.

DOWN.— 1. Bring down. 2. Due to giving too much credit? 3. They certainly aren't friendly. 4. A recreation that's catching. 5. German builder? 6. No light blow. 7. Goods may be in it. 12. A short time in the doctor's surgery. 14. What a timid type might do upon hearing an insect? 18. An opening to think about? 19. Genuine stamp. 20. Too vague to make a hit? 21. Had a strong desire. 24. Vegetable ball! 25. He could make snares. 26. It's a gem. 29. He gave Lincoln his initial. 30. Creature that used to urge one to act?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

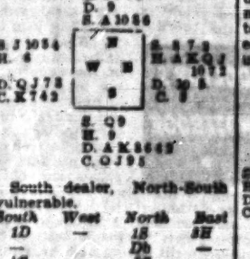
ACROSS.— 1. Pike. 4. Stream. 9. Mud(pie). 10. A-bed. 12. Doornail. 14. Solomon. 15. Hinted. 17. Butter-cup. 19. Shy. 22. Car. 23. Hut. 26. Fortnight. 27. Re-mark. 28. Ladders. 31. Matinees. 34. I-ran. 35. Sry. 36. Sunset. 37. Snip.

DOWN. — 1. Peas. 2. Kiel. 3. Ludo. 5. Tora-ip. 6. Ena. 7. Malady. 8. Don. 11. Bogus. 12. Dotty. 15. Hurt. 16. Thur. 18. Thesn. 19. Rook. 20. Car. 23. Hindi. 24. Thora. 25. Trumps. 26. Franc-P. 28. Lea. 29. Astl. 30. Erin. 31. Snap. 33. Tin.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

Another Coup

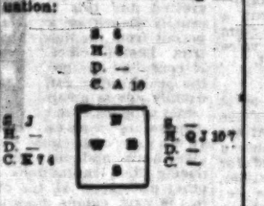


South dealer, North-South vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1D	—	1S	2H
—	—	Db	—
4C	—	5C	—
—	Db	Rdb	—
—	—		

EAST made the ace of hearts and continued with the king; South ruffed with the queen, and West threw a diamond. South thereupon played a low trump to dummy's eight, drew two rounds of diamonds and ruffed a third diamond in dummy.

It was now possible to account for everyone of West's cards, and South could have finished the game by reentering his hand with the second spade and forcing West with diamonds. But declarer saw a more attractive finish. He took three rounds of spades, establishing the following situation:



Even now it was possible to ruff out the last spade. But that was too simple. Dummy played a heart, and South discarded a diamond. West let go the spade — he could not usefully ruff — and East played another heart. This time declarer ruffed, and West had to abandon whatever hope he might have entertained of ever making his well-protected king of trumps.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
392, 256.4, 240 & 220 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.50 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R) 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. "Kol Yisrael — For Child & Youth." 11.30 Popular Concert: Ralov: Violin Concerto (Soloist: Igor Oistrakh). 12.00 Chamber Music: Mozart: String Quartet; Kogelun: String Quartet, opus 32 played by the Tel-Aviv Quartet. 13.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.40 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

2.15 Programme for Yemenites 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.00 Classical Request Programme — Tchaikowsky: Overture "1812"; Berlioz: "Harold in Italy," Symphony with Viola Obligato, (Soloist: Heinz Girschner). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.20 Netania Dovrat (Vocalist) and Instrumental Group cond. by M. Lustig. 7.40 Light Music. 8.00 "For you, and for you" — ed. by Y. Ben-Hersi and R. Banban. 9.10 Political Commentary. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert — Mozart: Symphony No. 39 in E-flat major. "Philharmonia" Orchestra conducted by Otto Klemperer): Weber: Clarinet Concerto No. 1 in F-minor, Heinrich Geisser, with Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ferenc Fricsay; Jacques Ibert: Elisabethan Suite, Emmy Loose (Soprano), with Female Choir of the Vienna Academy and the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Henry Swoboda. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: Handel: Two Excerpts from Jephta; Kromer-Kramar: Rondo from Clarinet Concerto; Weber: Overture "Oberon"; Liszt: Csardas Macabre; Khatchaturian: Excerpts from "Gayneh"; Moore: Farm Journal. 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.15 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Haydn: Symphony in E-minor (Conductor: Ferenc Fricsay); Beethoven: Fantasy for Piano, Choir and Orchestra (Soloist: Sviatoslav Richter). 10.30 "Curtain Up" — "The Land of Cheats" by E. Kishon. Production: "Batsal Yarok." 11.30 Six Chansons by Janequin. 11.45 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.50 Herzl Centenary Programme. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
490, 422.5 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme:

Today: 2.00 Opening. 2.01 Melodies. 2.30 Famous Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records At Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Folklore of the Nations — France. 10.30 "Tempo" — A Musical Magazine. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert": Vaughan-Williams: "Fles Camni," Suite; Shostakovitch: "Song of the Forests," Oratorio-Cantata. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
507 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 8.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL, LAGOLA (31.1 M.) Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.30 "This Week's Portions." 10.40 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.45 News. 6.55 The Lighter Side. 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (31.6, 205 and 187 M.) Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.01 Request Programme. 8.40 Lavrim. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftarah" by A. Gurevitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-a-Vis." 7.30 The Week in Israel & in the World. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Sibelius, Saint-Saens and Debussy. 9.30 News. 9.15 Request Programme. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.01 Pleasant Tunes. 8.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.15 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miscellany. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.10 Dance Music. 12.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS) 25.25, 19.66, 16.66 & 13.93 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. News Comment. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — Rag Programme: Today: 4.00 and 6.00 a.m. News UN in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 2.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

Tomorrow: 6.00 and 8.00 a.m. News, UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 America This Week on 13, 19 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, and 31 M. 2.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 25, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News, News Analysis, World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme: (634 & 476 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.50, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Cosa Cala Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 Strike Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Leslie Mitchell. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 11.50 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Yeshitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Cosa Cala Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix Kino. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Welly Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Dance Parade. 2.15 p.m. Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Brave Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Operator. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Lovers.

Poolside Cafe At Border Kibbutz

AROUND the large swimming pool, the tables were laid for supper. Electric lights, strung across the pool the newly laid out gardens and over the tables, swayed gently in the late evening breeze. Chairs stood right up to the water's edge and the diners enjoyed the fried chicken, beer and potato crisps which preceded the opening of the pool. The stage was erected inside the pool of smooth planks on buoyant, red-painted oil drums. Music floated across and for once the loudspeakers were clear but soft. The cabaret show was witty and was followed by sketches, water-ballet, guitar music and some clowning. The clown, clad in a dark suit and bowler hat, invariably finished up by falling into the water.

The new swimming pool was beautifully appointed and by day the blue-painted concrete gave the water a lovely picture-book colour which contrasted well with the red allo-proof sandstone around the pool, covering an area large enough to seat three hundred people for supper and the variety show.

Only when the eye wandered further afield, beyond the pool and the lights, could one see the wild gorge beneath, and the lights of the trucks travelling along the roads inside Syria. For this was not a hotel but a border kibbutz in Upper Galilee — Kfar Hanassi.

The kibbutz has settlers from Britain, and Australia. Some of them were born in Germany. Many years later, after they had settled in their kibbutz in Galilee, they received restitution money from Bonn. There never was a real problem what to do with it. The recipients did not leave the kibbutz; they did not buy Opel cars. They utilized their money to build this pool for the whole kibbutz. They were somewhat short of cash to complete it, but some generous donors from Australia helped out and the kibbutz added something from its own meagre resources.

The morning after the opening ceremony, the toddlers splashed about in the special section of the pool provided for them; the other youngsters had races and even the "over 35's" (that is about the ceiling age of the members) — the secretary, the treasurer and the factory manager — panted across the expanse of water while their children egged them on with shouts of "Abba!"

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RINO Salviati and his guitar has recorded some nice songs, partly with Spanish-Gipsy contents and influences EP 129-45), and "La canzone di Orfeo" from the film "Orfeo negro" (45-125)). He has a high, smooth tenor, and sells his wares with sentiment and pleasant presentation.

French Chansons from the Films

COLETTE Renard, with the accompaniment of Raymond Legrand's orchestra (Vogue, T — EPL. 7638, reproduced by Hed Artzi), creates four chansons, all in different genres, but all with charm and temperament and that tear in her voice which makes her presentations so attractive.

Jocelyne Jocya puts her throaty voice to full advantage in the prize-winning "Les Gitans" and three other songs on Vogue EPL. 7511 (also reproduced by Hed Artzi).

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ISRAEL'S WEEK

A tank of Israel's armoured forces rolls across rough terrain "somewhere in Israel" this week during the four days of strenuous manoeuvres that demonstrated the country's preparedness for defence.

Joining The Ranks

IT was a remarkable coalition that presented itself to the public last week, when the co-opting of Poalei Agudat Yisrael to the Government, and the appointment of its leader, Binyamin Mintz, as Minister of Posts, were passed by the votes of Mapai alone in the Cabinet and Mapai together with Poalei Agudat in the Knesset.

Last Sunday's Cabinet discussion on Mr. Mintz's appointment was a formality, for the agreement between Mapai and Poalei Agudat Yisrael had been signed several days earlier. The only issue at stake now was whether any of the coalition partners, none of whom were enthusiastic over the prospects of the new coalition member, would consider this a matter serious enough for a Cabinet crisis.

But the *fait accompli* presented to them by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion did not leave much room for any particular argument, since on the face of it the orthodox labour wing was to join the Cabinet on the basis of its present policy programme — the Government Basic Principles. Any other arrangements made in the protracted talks which eventually led to the final agreement between Mapai and Poalei Agudat Yisrael, were a matter for these two parties alone, Mr. Ben-Gurion held.

While neither the left-wing labour parties, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda, nor the National Religious Party could either formally or ideologically oppose the co-option of a religious labour faction, they were critical of the method which Mapai had used to implement the agreement. Mapam, for one, was of the opinion that once there was a Cabinet coalition any new member should be able to join only after all the Cabinet members were made partners to the new agreement. At the same time, however, they did accept the Mapai view that since Poalei Agudat Yisrael had only three Knesset members while the minimum of a Minister is six to seven MP's, no new Minister would be appointed by Mapai to fill its "quota" in the Cabinet depleted by the resignation of Mr. Zalman Aranne this Spring.

The N.R.P., Ministers, on the other hand, held that while the reinforcement of the religious wing in the Government could be welcomed, Poalei Agudat Yisrael should be prevented from turning into a Mapai "satellite" and should be accorded a Minister of their own on the strength of their three Knesset members alone.

The Progressive Party, again, was particularly reluctant over the unwritten and unrevealed parts of the agreement, which reportedly assured Mapai of the support of Poalei Agudat Yisrael in legislation to adopt the constituency system in elections.

Here Mr. Ben-Gurion again showed some of his exceptional statesmanship: he stood up against some of his closest Mapai Cabinet colleagues, and supported the other coalition partners' demand to be allowed to abstain on the vote. Although the Poalei Agudat Yisrael agreement had been mainly his own brain-child, he did not want this to be the cause of a major Cabinet crisis.

In another show of coalition magnanimity last Wednesday's special Cabinet session also allowed the Progressive Party to abstain from voting on the long-disputed compulsory loan in the shape of an advance payment of property tax.

The appointment of the new Minister of Posts is to be followed next Sunday by the appointment of Mr. Abba Eban as Minister of Education and Culture. Mr. Ami Assaf, the Deputy Minister of Education will remain in his present capacity under the new Minister. Meanwhile the teacher's dispute also seems to have taken a new turn: the Histadrut Teachers Association and their rival Independent Secondary School Teachers Union have met in a new attempt to bridge the gulf, both being opposed to the Cabinet supported findings of the Guri Committee on the teacher's salary demands.

Army Shows Its Mettle

ISRAEL'S newest weapons, first unwrapped at last May's Independence Day parade, went into action this week in armoured forces and infantry manoeuvres that constituted a pointed reminder of the country's preparedness for military threats from any quarter. With forces deployed over a large area of the Negev, and involving more tanks than were mobilized for the Sinai engagement, the manoeuvres revealed mature skills in modern armoured welfare. Pointedly stressed were elements of speed, firepower, the initiative of commanders in the field, and generally tough conditions involved in mounting and facing the Soviet style Blitzkrieg tactics now part of the U.A.R. war manual.

Country-wide awareness of the elemental role in survival played by Israel's armed forces was symbolized by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion's two swift visits to the troops in the field within 24 hours, the last to the armoured corps that succeeded in "breaking through" to enemy territory. Live-fire exercises, and parachutist drops behind enemy lines, were among the highlights of the manoeuvres.

Perhaps the real significance of the successful operation was the grit, stamina and unflagging morale of the men themselves, bone-weary and sun-blistered but heartened at the end by the unstinting praise their operations earned. Among the participants there was a large proportion of reservists. Over 99 per cent of those called up participated in the manoeuvres.

During the four-day operations that ended early Thursday, the men gained familiarity with the French S.S.10 guided missile — affectionately dubbed Israel's Sputnik — as well as with Israel's own innovation of medium and heavy mortars mounted on half-tracks, and with American 106-mm. recoilless anti-tank guns.

Through a fortuitous circumstance, Cairo's television network opened the day the Israel army practice ended. If the manoeuvres could feature there, they might have a sobering effect on the usual inflated barrage of military braggadoccio that the President of the United Arab Republic concocted for the occasion.

Soaring Economics

EL AI's planes were grounded this week for the first time in the company's existence, when protracted negotiations for a new work contract for the air crews came to a halt and a strike was declared. Only the air crews were on strik , and their action was not recognized by the Histadrut or the international Air Pilots' Union. It lasted five days, and was broken only after El Al was forced to charter special planes to meet its schedules — drastically contracted. The loss to the company is estimated at nearly half-a-million pounds.

El Al air crews receive very high salaries by Israel standards, and part of their pay is in foreign currency; it remains, however, fairly low in comparison with that of similarly qualified personnel in foreign airlines. Further, the pilots' working years are short, and they are subject to rigid health standards. On the other hand, the cost of their training has largely been borne by the Israel Air Force.

Among additional factors in the strike were the pilots' claim of mishandling of personnel questions by the El Al management; and their desire for a separate union for aircrews.

Explorer's Return

THE tragic strife in the Congo seemed to be the right occasion for the Egyptian dictator to trot out his anti-Israel propaganda; and indeed, in a speech that was even remoter from reality than usual, President Abdul Nasser declared that Israel was responsible for the troubles in the Congo.

Incongruous as this statement may sound, it brings out two important points. First, Israel's cooperation with African nations is becoming an increasingly important feature of the African scene; and second, the Egyptian dictator is determined to destroy it at any price.

This week, Finance Minister Eshkol returned from a tour of six West African countries that included Nigeria, where Nasser has apparently begun to be active, at least indirectly, against Israel. Some weeks ago the Nigerian Federal Minister of Finance, Chief Okotie-Eboh, visited Israel and negotiated a trade agreement which was to be made final during a visit of Mr. Eshkol in Lagos. However, when the news of the agreement was published, certain North Nigerian elements belonging to the ruling Northern People's Congress in that predominantly Moslem province, began to protest against an agreement with Israel. The opposition was artificial, and the Federal Government stood firm: when Mr. Eshkol arrived in Lagos practical negotiations started which led to considerable broadening of the agreement. As finally signed, the agreement provides for a $10m. Israel loan to Nigeria, half of which will take the shape of credits for the purchase of Israel goods. The sum does not include Israel technical assistance and know-how, for which no limitations were set.

While Mr. Eshkol represented Israel at the Congo Independence celebrations, the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal, attended the celebrations of the declaration of the Ghana Republic in Accra. Dr. Josephthal also visited several African countries including the Federation of Mali. While the good name of Israel in African countries is based on the hard work and unreservedly friendly approach of Israelis in those countries, good luck sometimes also plays an important role. In Mali, for example, wherever Dr. Josephthal and Mr. Eshkol went, they were told about the "sorghum success": sorghum is one of the Mali's important crops, and an Israel expert who arrived there brought with him sorghum seeds of the type that is grown in Israel. All of a sudden the sorghum yield in Mali jumped threefold, and sorghum and Israel have become almost identical in that country.

The Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Joseph Burg, was the third Cabinet member on an African assignment: he was appointed to represent Israel at the Independence celebrations at Tananarive when the island of Madagascar becomes the Independent Republic of Malagasi in the French Community of Nations.

Academic Front

ONE of the most important international conferences in Israel, and possibly among the most significant this year, will be the conference on Science in the Advancement of New States to be held next month at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot.

An advance event of that conference took place this week when Mr. Paul Hoffman, Managing Director of the U.N. Special Fund, lectured on the role of science in helping newly-independent nations. Mr. Hoffman suggested that five factors were essential in giving aid to underdeveloped lands:

1) External aid can help only countries ready to help themselves;

2) Every country must accept its share of responsibility for the achievement of a rapidly expanding world economy;

3) Economic aid must be separated from political strings;

4) Preference should be given to fully international rather than bi-lateral arrangements;

5) Pre-investment work, such as studies and surveys and exploratory work, must be increased before the green light for actual investments is given.

The aid science can give to the newly-independent countries is a central subject of interest in all internationally-minded circles. "Tradition and Technology in a New Country" was the subject chosen for the 13th international seminar of the World University Service which opened at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem this week. Among the participants at the two-week seminar were 36 Canadian students and five Canadian professors, as well as a smaller number of students and professors from the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, Ghana and Israel. Participants will hear lectures and hold discussions on such subjects as the merging of immigrants into a single nation, the transition from tribal or family-centred societies to modern nationhood, the problems of an expanding economy in newly-independent nations, etc.

The summer vacation is also the time for numerous seminars organized in Israel by the Cultural and Educational Departments of the Jewish Agency for Jewish students, teachers and youth leaders from the Diaspora. The number of participants from the four corners of the world increases from year to year and there are at present about 1,800 of them, spending from one to three months in lecture halls, kibbutzim and sightseeing tours all over the country.

Counting Fractions

MAPAI is shortly to discuss whether a new cost-of-living allowance should be paid to Israel's workers. What Mapai decides goes as far as the Histadrut is concerned, and once the Histadrut has made up its mind, the Manufacturers Association, with which the payment of the allowance is formally negotiated, is not likely to offer much resistance.

Wage contracts throughout industry — and the services — provide that the cost-of-living allowance paid to employees is to be reviewed every January and July. If the Consumer Price Index has gone up by more than two points in the past six months, or by more than three points since the last time an increase in the allowance was paid, then the allowance must again be increased.

Fruit and vegetables make up nearly ten per cent of the weight of the Consumer Price Index. This week, when the negotiators sat down, they discovered that in six months the vegetable index had gone up from 99.2 to 109.7 — so steeply as to send the general index 2.8 points higher than two years ago, when the last allowance was paid.

Certain trade union circles, and Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, argue that an increase in the cost-of-living allowance should now be paid. They point out that when a new index was worked out in January, 1959, a new system was adopted for computing the prices of fruits and vegetables. The statistics on which it was to be based were not available for 1958, so that by common consent the base period became the year 1959. Now the Left points out that since the prices of fruits and vegetables had risen between 1958 and 1959, the actual difference in prices between June 1958, date of the last allowance increase, and June 1960, is higher than indicated by the index.

This is the formal side of the argument. Unofficially, the protagonists of an increase see the rise they advocate as compensation to those workers — mostly in the low-income brackets — who have not been able to evade the general wage-freeze by the promotion and extra pay agreements from which professionals and many skilled workers have benefited. While an increase in the allowances is sure to send prices up, such a price rise need not necessarily affect those basic commodities on which the low-income earner spends his pay, and may thus give him a slight rise in real income.

Opponents of an increase acknowledge that after a long period of relative price stability a rise of three points in the index is not likely to set off galloping inflation; but they point to the huge rise in costs it will involve for industry and for the Treasury, which will have to boost interest on cost-of-living-linked securities as well as to increase its heavy payroll.

Week in the Knesset

By Lan Ben Dor

CHANCE MAKES A LAW

THE Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, has been having some rough sledding. Nobody was enthusiastic last week about the amendment to the law that will end detention in prison for persons who fail to pay civil debts, for the speakers who opposed prison in such cases were afraid that more stringent measures would be taken to collect the money that was owing.

This week the awkward change in the tenancy bill came up again for the second and third reading. In his summing up, Mr. Rosen observed rather bitterly that most of the members had apparently failed to study its provisions. Even Mr. H. Rubin (Mapam), the only man to support it, had got it wrong. There is a curious anomaly about this bill, which Mr. Y. Saphir (General Zionists) pointed up. On the face of it, it is reasonable enough to propose that employees who have worked in one place for at least a decade and whose services are so highly valued by their employer that he leaves his business to them should be entitled to the same status with regard to tenancy rights as relatives. But how do relatives stand? The real problem is that owing to the continued and necessary protection of tenants against eviction, tenancy rights have become the average Israeli's chief financial asset. Yet there is a difference between protecting a tenant and his wife and family against eviction, and allowing him to dispose of the property after his death. It is not difficult to imagine cases where the law would be justified — for instance in a workshop with much built-in equipment, where a landlord might threaten eviction of the heirs to the machinery simply in order to extort disproportionate sums in key money. In such a case, of course, there is no reason for the provision that the heirs should have been employed for at least ten years. In the case of the Givta Ascher pension itself, or the other hand, over which the law was formulated, there is a good deal less justification. In this case the value of the equipment is small, and the bequest consists almost entirely of the tenancy right itself. Would anybody suggest that a man can leave his pension rights to anyone but his wife and dependent children?

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IN that event, any claim under this amendment will be left to the courts to approve, with wide powers of discretion. Similar wide powers of discretion are to be granted the Courts by the amendment to the Marriage Law. At present, the official minimum age marriage for girls is 17, but earlier marriage may be permitted in the event of pregnancy. Social welfare agencies have protested against this law. If a couple is very anxious to get married before the girl is 17, they say, the best way to get around the difficulty is for her to become pregnant. If the court were also able to authorize earlier marriage for other reasons, then this situation would be avoided. Three members sought to limit this amendment to girls who were at least 16, on the grounds that marriage below this age is undesirable whatever the circumstances. In fact the present law has not been abused, and there have only been about a dozen applications a year for under-age girls to marry.

Much work and thought has gone into this matter on all sides, including the Ministry of Justice, the welfare agencies, the Knesset members preparing the amendments and the Laws Committee that studied them. When it came to the vote — for once not on party lines — the 16-year-minimum amendment was by 50 to 19 votes on the first two counts. By the time a third count was taken, by sections of the House, two more members had happened in and the amendment was defeated. It is no comfort to think that voting on laws should be so casual, for it vitiates all the devoted effort that goes into their preparation.

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MR. Abba Eban, the Minister of Education elect, made an eminently educated maiden speech on the proposed radio weekly, which was attacked in motions for the agenda by Mrs. Raziel-Naor (Herut) and Mr. Y. Serlin (General Zionists). The weekly is to be an innocuous affair of programmes, programme notes and reprints of lectures and debates. It has long been a favourite project of Kol Yisrael, which has learnt from other stations that handy printed programmes and notes greatly increase listener response. To hear the two critics, one might have thought that the journal was Mapai's new secret weapon. Mrs. Raziel-Naor waxed poetic with proverbs about lions' shares. One can turn off a knob, she also said, but one cannot escape the printed word. Except by simply not buying it, of course.

Mr. Serlin protested against Mapai domination of all spheres, arguing that the party had no right to do this because it is a minority in the Knesset and in the nation.

Mr. Akiva Govrin (Mapai): And you are a minority in your own party.

That is impolite but true, for he has now been replaced in his party's hierarchy by Mr. Rimalt.

It was then Mr. Hazz's turn to produce ninety varied phrases and a bit of wisdom from the sages. Dr. M. Sneh (Communist) sought to rub salt in the wounds of those who feel wounded by Mapai, but was overcome by the mellow mood of this debate. Pruning on Mr. Eban's name (Even — stone) he quoted that "the stone has not yet been rolled away from the well."

Idov Cohen (Progressives): Nor has the bush (Sneh — bush) yet been consumed by the fire.

Dr. Sneh, who was not always a Communist, corrected Mr. Cohen's biblical parase with a smile, as the radio weekly is half as literary as this debate was, it can be used as a text book in the schools.

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THE most dramatic occasion of the week, of course, was the co-opting to the Government of M. M. Z. of the Agudas Workers party. Despite Mr. Mintz's personal qualities, the coalition partners are not happy about this addition to the family. Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda fear the strengthening of the orthodox point of view within the Government. Mr. H. Rubin (Mapam) complained bitterly that they had not been consulted. The National Religious Party do not at all like the idea of somebody outstripping them publicly in orthodoxy and at the same time occupying a Mapai seat in the Cabinet and thus becoming, as they consider, subject to vetoes by Mr. Ben-Gurion. The Progressives are uncomfortable with extremists of any kind, and fear that it will be harder than ever to make the still, quiet voice of liberalism felt. Both these parties were glad enough to submit to the ban on coalition parties taking part in the debate.

It was thus wholly the opposition's day. Dr. M. Bader (Herut) asked Messrs. Argov and Namir nastily which of them had had to yield his place to Mr. Mintz. He said a dozen times that Mapai has for its working capital "38 per cent and political corruption." He said we must save the soul of the nation. He said his party was the only one that could not be bought by Mapai and turned into slaves. Not that anybody asked them. Mr. Rimalt, who would like to be in the Government as well, had only some mild remarks to offer. Mr. Mintz, meanwhile, was enjoying the photographers' flashlights and posing for a series of portraits.

The real duel was between Rabbi Y. M. Levin, of Aguda, who protested with sincere feeling against the defection, the "treason to the voters," and Mr. K. Kahane, of Mr. Mintz' faction, who replied that not a single voter had objected, and that Aguda had always sought to dominate and tyrannize them. How could the defectors go against the orders of the Torah Sages Council which founded the party, demanded Rabbi Levin. Didn't Aguda sit in the same coalition in the Municipal councils, countered Mr. Kahana. But he was obviously nervous and shaken, and not quite sure that the ceiling would not come down upon him as he defied Aguda. Mapai had no right to break up other parties, to Kalantarise them, said Rabbi Levin. (Mr. Rahamim Kalantar, Misrahi member of the Jerusalem Council who went over to Mapai has achieved a quite unmerited immortality in his lifetime).

There was plenty wrong with the state of morals in Israel. His party could afford to wait for eternity.

The vote was not encouraging. To the 40 Mapai members in favour, there were not only 25 opposition members voting against, but another 25 coalition members abstaining, which is as far as a coalition member may go in the way of opposing the Government. As Dr. Sneh said, it was 50 against, and 40 in favour. Now it remains to be seen whether Mr. Mintz will be as pliable in the Government as the opposition fears and Mapai hopes.

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Amnon Bartur

Eight Years of Army Rule

THE anniversary of the outbreak of a revolution is usually considered a good occasion to take stock. Tomorrow, the peoples of Egypt and Syria will celebrate the passing of eight years since the Egyptian Free Officers peacefully took control of their country's affairs under the leadership of General Mohammed Nagib. The regime which the coup d'etat came to overthrow had reached such a degree of corruption and inefficiency that its passing caused very few regrets. There was indeed considerable rejoicing as the new regime announced its programme of social reform and made clear its intention to conform to the precepts of democracy.

"Three in One"

In his account of the Free Officers coup, Nasser asserts that the July 23 movement was "three revolutions in one": a "French Revolution," to get rid of a king and form a republic; an "American Revolution," to drive out the British imperialists; and a "Kemal Ataturk Revolution," to transform and regenerate the social and economic features of an old civilization.

Now Nasser's "French Revolution" was quickly accomplished by the deposing and exile of King Farouk and the proclamation of Egypt as a republic, while his "American Revolution" attained its aims with the evacuation of British forces two years later. What remains to be seen is how successful the new regime was with its "Kemal Ataturk Revolution," which is generally agreed to have only just started.

It is to be noted that the first three years of the officers' regime were dominated by internal struggle and left little scope for substantial social and economic reforms. The new regime was, right from the start, faced with the apathy of the masses on the one hand and the unconcern of the old politicians with whom it initially tried to work, on the other. When Nasser finally managed to get rid of the civilians and depose General Nagib, he was soon to face the challenge of the Moslem Brotherhood, one of whose members attempted to assassinate him on October 24, 1954.

Just as Nasser seemed to be clearing the way to social and economic reform, after the liquidation of the Brotherhood, he decided to ride the horse of Arab nationalism and to act as the sole champion of Arab unity. He first turned to Israel, initiating a series of raids into her territory which were finally to lead to the Israel retaliatory raid on Gaza in February, 1955. Concurrently, he picked a fierce quarrel with the Iraqis over the Baghdad Pact. What followed is well-known: the notorious Czech arms deal, the mutual military pacts with Syria and Saudi Arabia, Washington's withdrawal of an offer to finance the building of the Aswan High Dam, and the nationalization of the Suez Canal.

Meanwhile, the social and economic revolution—the "Kemal Ataturk Revolution"—had to wait, while the population, numbering 22,000,000 in 1956, was increasing by 500,000 every year. One of the most pressing problems was the implementation of the Agrarian Reform Law promulgated in 1952. The same year, a loan of £E 200 m. at three per cent was authorized to finance land transfers, but in four years less than 200,000 acres were appropriated by the Government and apportioned to the peasants.

Five-Year Plan

In 1953, a five-year development plan was announced, and various specific blueprints were submitted for the reclamation of vast stretches of land and the production of hydroelectric power. Again, little came of these projects, what with Cairo's increasing preoccupation with the goings-on in other Arab countries.

This, at the end of 1956 matter's stood approximately where they did four years earlier as far as the "Kemal Ataturk Revolution" was concerned. The year 1957 was quite uneventful on the home front except for the formation of the short-lived National Assembly which was soon to become an anachronism with the proclamation of the United Arab Republic, uniting Egypt and Syria, early in 1958.

With work on the first stage of the Aswan High Dam started and the financing of its second stage guaranteed — also with Soviet

(Continued on Page 11)

Kassem-Nasser Rapprochement?

• Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem has finally recognized the United Arab Republic: in a speech he delivered on Saturday, he said specifically, "We are brothers to the U.A.R. *comprising Egypt and Syria...*" In Beirut, well-informed circles insisted that a rapprochement between Cairo and Baghdad was imminent. Meanwhile, Kassem's repeated extension of the olive branch to Nasser must be viewed in the light of the increasing pressure of Iraq's "nationalists."

• Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, U.A.R. Foreign Minister, concluded a visit to Dublin whose aim is reported to be the establishment of diplomatic relations with Eire... In Cairo, President Nasser somewhat belatedly offered the new Congo Republic military aid without strings; he made a point of attacking Israel, claiming that it was the Zionists who were engineering plots against the peoples of Africa.

• Nasser will appear on his own television for the first time tomorrow, when he delivers the opening speech in the new combined National Assembly in Cairo, inaugurating TV services in both Regions... One of the recommendations of the National Union's general congress, which concluded its sessions over the weekend was that marriage licences be granted only to those submitting a certificate to the effect that they had completed their military service.

PELTOURS AEL PELTOURS

TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. July 24	0700	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam, London
	0810	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1230	EL AL	Rome
	1330	EL AL	Paris, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	2355	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
MON. July 25	0230	EL AL	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0810	EL AL	Istanbul
	0920	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. July 26	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	0920	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0940	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1330	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED July 27	0745	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0810	EL AL	Istanbul
	0905	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0940	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0955	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1330	EL AL	London, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
	2355	B.O.A.C.	Teheran (to the Far East)
THURS July 28	0020	AIR FRANCE	Teheran (to the Far East)
	0820	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0830	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0910	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0940	OLYMPIC	Rome
	1405	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London, New York
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	2210	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	1220	AIR FRANCE	Paris
FRI. July 29	0700	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	0745	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0830	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0940	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1400	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	1530	EL AL	Rome, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	for
Tues.	26/7	ENOTRIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Thurs.	28/7	HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
Wed.	27/7	ADRIAS	Limassol, Rhodes, Piraeus, Brindisi
Thurs.	28/7	ISTANBUL	Piraeus, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles
Fri.	29/7	ATLANTIC	Piraeus, Palermo, Naples, Algeciras, New York

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Rehovot Team Reports on Science Parley

Mixed Impressions from Moscow

By a Special Correspondent

USEFUL personal contacts have been established with Russian scientists as the result of lectures delivered in Moscow recently by members of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

From meetings with the Russian experts at the international conference on polymer science last month, it was evident that they were keen to develop these links with Israelis working in the same field.

These were among the impressions brought back from 12 days in the U.S.S.R. by Professor Ephraim Katchalski, Head of the Weizmann Institute's Biophysics Department.

Together with Dr. David Vofsi, of the Institute's Polymer Research Department, and Mr. Zvi Tsur, of Israel Mining Industries, Prof. Katchalski attended the International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry, held this year in Moscow.

The international symposium, sponsored by the International Union on Pure and Applied Chemistry, is held each year in a different country. In April 1956 it took place at the Weizmann Institue in Rehovot, where Prof. Katchalski's brother, Prof. Aharon Katzir, head of the Polymers Department, was chairman of the organizing committee.

Main Lecture

Dr. Katchalski delivered the main lecture at the session on Biological Polymers (polymers are long-chain molecules which are the basis of plastics). His lecture on "Synthesis and Chemical Properties of Linear and Branched Poly Amino Acids" was a summation of work done in the Biophysics Department at the Weizmann Institute over the past few years.

The Symposium was called to discuss recent work done on substances composed of large molecules. Among the topics which were discussed were methods of preparation of plastics such as nylon, vinyl plastics, polyethylene, synthetic rubber and others.

Part of the symposium was devoted to natural high molecular weight compounds, such as proteins, nucleic acids and polypeptides.

As a result of their discussion on these "natural plastic materials" the participants in the symposium learned a great deal about future possibilities in the synthetic plastics industry.

Soviet scientists have come late into this field, but they are anxious to develop it as rapidly as possible. There were 800 Russian researchers at the symposium, in addition to the 400 visitors (including many Americans).

Removing the Iron Curtain

Prof. Katchalski formed the opinion generally that the Russians wanted to remove the Iron Curtain completely as far as science was concerned. Some of their own scientists travelled to other lands and many went to conferences outside the Soviet Union this summer.

He found that the standard of some of the Soviet scientists, such as Khargin, Andrianov, Volkenstein and Svetkoff, was exceptional. Their laboratories and equipment was very good. Western scientists in this field were perhaps on the average of somewhat better calibre, but it was hard to draw comparisons.

"They treated the three of us in the Israel delegation with great hospitality and without discrimination. The Israel flag flew among the others at the symposium. Our lectures were very enthusiastically received," said Prof. Katchalski.

In addition to Prof. Katchalski's own lecture, he read a paper prepared by Dr. I. Michaeli, of the Institute's Polymers Department, who was unable to attend. The visitors paid their own expenses but were well remunerated for the lectures.

The Israelis are also to take part in the International Symposium on Biochemistry which is scheduled to take place in Moscow next year.

Prof. Katchalski attended synagogue in Moscow on the Sabbath and was rewarded by the usual display of wonder and interest in Israel. Most of the worshippers in synagogue were elderly people.

The rate of intermarriage, which was higher before the World War, has now dropped to inconsiderable proportions, says Prof. Katchalski. This is most likely the result of unfortunate experiences in mixed marriages in the past, especially under the Nazi occupation of parts of Russia.

Many of the Jews, among whom he met several scientists, seemed to be in the liberal professions. But he formed the impression that although there was no official anti-Semitism, it was more difficult for them to succeed than for others.

When he and his Israel colleagues were looking at the U-2 plane exhibit they spoke to each other in Hebrew. The guide heard and told them, with obvious pride, that the men who brought down the American plane were Jews.

Dr. Katchalski found that in general the Russians knew very little about Israel and the Middle East. He met many people, even scientists, who were firmly convinced that Israel doctors had discovered a cure for cancer and had refused to release it. His protests that this was untrue, unfortunately, were treated with polite scepticism.

Everyone knew all about the Eichmann incident and approved unreservedly of Israel's action. The hatred of the Nazis was intense and bitter.

Comment on the Summit Meeting

The Symposium in Moscow took place when international tension was high. Some of the Russians with whom Prof. Katchalski (who himself came to Israel from Russia with his parents at the age of two) discussed the situation were convinced that Mr. Khrushchev had wanted to settle the U-2 plane affair at informal meetings but that President Eisenhower had preferred to sabotage the "Summit" meeting.

The Israelis, who saw the U-2 wreckage on display in a Moscow park, found it in surprisingly good condition. It certainly did not look as though it suffered a direct hit from a rocket.

When news came of the anti-Eisenhower riots in Japan, the Russians were delighted by news of the "great victory." Loud-speakers placed in strategic positions in parks roared propaganda incessantly. The papers were full of it. "The ordinary people," Prof. Katchalski commented wryly, "think that all capitalists lack idealism and seek only material gains."

On the other hand, there was no limitation on their freedom of action as visitors. They could roam around and talk freely to anyone they wanted. Although he had never been back — he understands Russian and managed to conduct conversations during his 12-day visit. Everyone said that the position had changed completely since Stalin's day. But they still preferred not to talk politics because they were not certain that the system might not change again some day and people would "remember" who talked freely.

Prof. Katchalski's overall impression was that although the standard of living was low — lower than that in Israel — the Russians were very proud of their achievements and loved their country fanatically. However, housing in Moscow was desperately short and even powerful and influential families had to share apartments. Conversation centered around rumours and hopes of finding better accommodation.

There were bookshops everywhere — giving the same impression of a wide sale of books as does Israel. People talked eagerly to foreigners about their own culture and hold the latter in great contempt if they failed to pass these private inquisitions. Museums and exhibitions are crowded with local visitors, each group directed by a qualified guide, who aroused interest and enthusiasm on the exhibits displayed. It was evident that there is a wide movement of cultural appreciation in the big cities such as Moscow and Leningrad, which Prof. Katchalski visited.

At the Hermitage museum in Leningrad he saw a collection of paintings by western Old Masters and the French Impressionists and post-Impressionists. The only modern works were by some Americans and were placed in a corner. One Russian snorted contemptuously: "Folly!" "How can you say that?" retorted his woman companion. "You don't understand anything about it."

Prof. Katchalski returned with the conviction that scientific ties between Israel and Russia, as with all other countries, would benefit everyone concerned.

"After all," he remarked, "there is no room for ideological differences in studying macromolecules."

Orthodox Believer in Automation

SOMEWHERE inside Mr. Binyamin Mintz, the new Minister of Posts, there lives a Litvak who controls and dissects the unqualified devotion demanded of followers of the Hassidic Rebbe. Mr. Mintz, whose family hails from the Polish town of Lodz, has been a faithful devotee of the Rebbe of Gur since his childhood; but he had an ancestor who was the rabbi of Bialystok. However, it may be Mr. Mintz is not a man to be completely overtaken by enthusiasm.

His father was a wealthy textile manufacturer, employing 1,500 workers, most of them Jewish. The looms at the factory were hand-operated, and in the fight for modernization the factory owners generally refused to put the Jewish weavers at the new machines. Young Benjamin took the side of the workers. That was how the Agudat Yisrael Workers Union was born.

Here Since 1924

In 1924, Mintz left for Palestine. He obtained an immigration certificate on proving he was a wealthy man. However, he took nothing from his parents; his funds on arrival totalled LP67. It was just enough to go through the adjustment period during which Mintz learned type-setting and acquired a partnership in a small press in Tel Aviv. It was in this press that Shlonsky and Steinman, the *avant-garde* Hebrew writers, printed "Ktuvim," the weekly which fought "traditional" literary circles headed by Bialik. Mintz, whose Hebrew was excellent and whose mind was lively, contributed to "Ktuvim."

It was inevitable that Mintz should play a role in the turbulent political life of Tel Aviv — he liked politics, and he was liked by his antagonists as well as by his followers. Mr. Mintz has a way of smoothing out difficulties by chuckling into his long Hassidic beard.

His faction formed part of the Agudat Yisrael organization but was firmly opposed to Agudat Yisrael's anti-Zionist policy. The group joined the Histadrut Trades Union department and obtained Kupat Holim benefits. At the Agudat Yisrael Council Mintz argued in favour of co-operation with the organized yishuv and in 1937 stated his firm belief that a Jewish State would be established "in our life time." In 1942, the Agudat Yisrael Workers established themselves as an independent political group.

Haganah Directorate

In the final stages of World War II Mintz was active in the organization which helped Jews from all over Europe to reach Palestine. He was also a member of the nine-man Jewish National Committee of Defence, which was the public agency responsible for Hagana.

So it was natural that the head of the smallest faction on the Jewish political scene should have mounted the steps of the Tel Aviv Museum where the People's Council met on May 14, 1948, to pronounce the establishment of the State of Israel. He was elected to the Knesset at each of the four elections, and was made a Deputy Speaker in the Second Knesset. "I liked the job," the Minister of Posts confesses. He presided with wit and efficiency. He was sorry to leave his small office in the Knesset.

Era of Harmony

"Do you really think Orthodox Jews are at a disadvantage here?" we asked Mr. Mintz. He was definitely sure they were. "Not so much now, but in the old days there used to be fist fights between orthodox and non-orthodox workers," he said. The Agudat Yisrael workers were, however, the first minority group to join the general Labour Exchange.

Even today, Mr. Mintz says, it is difficult for a religious man to obtain a job in enterprises working seven days a week. The Post Office, being one such establishment, is a case in point. No, he had no intention to stop all wheels at the Posts and Telegraph on the Sabbath. Mr. Mintz admitted, life was too complicated for that today. But he is a strong believer in automation. In the kibbutzim of the Agudat Yisrael Workers, (there are 11) automatic milking had been introduced and on a Sabbatical year the farm goes in for hydroponics. Definitely, science must work for the Torah. Reasonableness is Mr. Mintz's motto.

Post Office Game

By MIRA WEISS

THE Ministry of Posts has opened a branch office in our part of Ramat Gan. Not one of those fashionable marble and glass affairs, it is a one-room shop, with a high, green wooden counter, a dirty window, some post-office boxes and a sink full of papers in one corner.

At first sight, I thought I had come to the wrong place. Behind the counter, was a most unusual array of post office clerks: not the staid, rather colourless type, with features obliterated by years of routine. Here was individuality, originality, personality. The three musketeers confronting me made the impression that they wouldn't be underlings. Not to the public, anyway. They were busy when I entered. The one standing up, with an unbuttoned shirt and a strong resemblance to young Lord Byron, was absorbed in a telephone conversation; the other two were engrossed in the sports page of the afternoon paper.

"Just imagine," said the older one, a young man with a carefully clipped blond moustache, blue eyes, a flamboyant red velveteen shirt and a thin golden necklace with a tiny aeroplane round his neck, "Hapoel Petah Tikva beat Haifa Maccabi 3:1. They're now moving up to top position in the League." His dark-haired young colleague listened, eyeing me with detached interest.

I laid my parcel on the counter, hoping to attract some attention. "Rina!" Lord Byron called into the telephone, "upon your life, don't be such a stinker, and arrange a meeting for me with that dancer from the theatre group you came with last week. Say anything you like, but I want to meet her again. Yes, you must, or I'll ..., will you?" A glance at me. "All right, I'll phone you again later. Bye!"

Meanwhile the red shirt had finished the article, and with a groan which the chair repeated he rose and put my parcel on the scales.

"Germany, by air mail," I said.

Not waiting for the scales to settle, "Itzik," he said instead, addressing Byron, who seemed to be in charge, "how much is 700 grams air mail to Germany?" Itzik seemed to have all the rates in his head, for without a moment's hesitation he answered, "six pounds."

"But it's 50 gms. less," I said. "Is that the same?"

"All right, you win," said the red shirt in a bored voice.

I filled out the customs declaration, paid, and left the scene with the strong feeling that this post office had been captured by a couple of toughs out of a cowboy film, and that the real clerks were lying in some underground storeroom, gagged and bound.

Eager to see whether justice had caught up with them, I went there again a few days later, but the three caballeros were still there.

"Ya Mustafa, Ya Mustafa!" sang the chair-ridden young drummer with uninhibited gusto, to his own accompaniment. He knew all the words.

"I want to make a phone call," I said to Itzik, hoping he would hear me.

Itzik was a wonder. He lifted the telephone onto the counter, threw the switch on the meter on the wall, and continued serving the other customers.

A few days ago, towards lunchtime, I found Mustafa holding the phone receiver with his shoulder to his ear, as he was also tearing off some stamps and counting out change at the same time. Seeing me, he called out: "You want to make a phone call, don't you?" And when I affirmed, his eyes flashed triumphantly at me: "Now, how do I know that?"

"Listen, you so-and-so," said Mustafa amicably into the phone," when will you keep your promise and take us all for a cruise in your boat? What? Our day will come? All right, but don't forget! So long!" "One moment." This to me. "Hello! Yes: Hello! I want you to take a telegram. Here goes: From Dina Weismann-yes-to Rahel Sharabi, Kibbutz Yahil; Many happy returns of your birthday, and 120 kisses from Dina."

"It says till 120, kisses from Dina" I said, having peered over the counter and recognized the familiar phrase.

"What? Oh yes, you're right. No, that wasn't to you. Listen, I want to correct that .... Now, that's 20 words with the address. What? You counted 17? Wait a minute... You're right. All right, that's all. Shalom. Yehiel, is it 12.30 yet?" This to a thickset fellow standing beside me.

—"Another three minutes."

"Good," said Mustafa, "that's when we finish," as an unmistakable hint to anybody intending to hold him there longer than the official time.

"May I have the phone?" I said civilly.

"Here you are," said Mustafa, banging the apparatus in front of me. "But don't take too long! And maybe you won't get a line at all, because you see, here, "pointing to where the wire emerged from the black box," it's a bit broken, and doesn't always work. But try!"

But life is unpredictable. Yesterday I was relieved, and yet also somewhat disappointed to find that the red shirt had been replaced by a solid-looking gentleman in clean but unobtrusive garb, giving the customer a feeling of staid reliability.

Wage Increase Claims Pile Up

Becker's Smoking Volcano

Post Labour Correspondent

THE wage front in Israel is likened to a volcano which erupts at various times with great force. Mr. Aharon Becker is likened to a man who holds down the cover on this volcano, occasionally raising it to let out a little steam when the pressure gets too strong.

For he has served as Head of the Histadrut Trade Union Department since 1949, and thus had a decisive say in all wage policy formulations over the past decade. Due to the power of the Histadrut and the tie-up between the majority party in the Cabinet and its faction in the Histadrut, Mr. Becker has served as an intermediary between constant demands by the trade union rank and file and the reluctance of the economic ministries to increase wage budgets. Thus when wage policy was defined in the Mapai 12-man Economic Committee in 1958, Mr. Becker's "near wage-freeze" proposals were accepted as a compromise between the refusal of party ministers to countenance any wage increments and the demand for outright wage hikes by secretaries of local labour Councils. The fact that Mapai controls the Knesset, the Histadrut and the local Labour Councils highlights Mr. Becker's key position in the intertwined structure of party and labour politics in this country.

Full Time Jobs

For the past few weeks, Mr. Becker has also been acting Secretary-General of the Histadrut during Mr. Pinhas Lavon's absence abroad. Thus he is not only doing his own job as No. 2 labour man but also filling in as No. 1 man, responsible for the interests of the 1,300,000 persons immediately affected by the Labour Federation. Meeting him in his office this week on the fourth floor of the Vaad Hapoel building, one gathered that the 18-hour a day job he fills now is more complicated by the fact that 12 groups have just now submitted their claims for increased wages.

Mr. Becker admits that "the Histadrut is now confronted by one of its most serious tests. Strongly organized groups are pressing claims for increased wages, which means the raising of their living standards. The groups involved are at the top of the Israel socio-economic scale, and not the underprivileged and weaker elements."

Mr. Becker, who points out that each group puts its demands for itself alone, refusing to take into account those of other groups, stresses the Histadrut's belief that priority should now be given to the needs and claims of those at the bottom of the scale. These categories include men on relief work projects, labourers in building trades and farming and unskilled industrial workers. It is these groups who find it difficult to make ends meet.

Mr. Becker warns that "if the Government and the Histadrut do not succeed in improving the lot of those at the bottom of the scale then a great danger threatens our social development. We must prevent the polarization of our society into haves and have-nots." The Histadrut Trade Union chief recognises the right of each working man to strive for constantly rising living standards — "but we cannot accept that these efforts be made at the expense of society as a whole and without taking into account the general good."

Referring to complaints of various unions that wage differentials were insufficient, Mr. Becker points out that in the past few years much had been done to improve the professionals' lot and if wage scales were examined they would be found to be as satisfactory as local conditions permitted. "The problem today is no longer that of giving a sufficient differential for educational and technical qualifications but of preventing the deepening of the social gap in our society." To this end the future social policy of the Histadrut was aimed, Mr. Becker stresses. He reiterates a warning that should the Government see fit to submit to the wage demands of these strongly-organized groups, then the Histadrut would have no choice but to review its present policy of reviewing the wage levels of such categories as industrial, building and farming workers.

Maintaining Stability

Mr. Becker speaks of the need for retaining Israel's present comparative economic stability. Any submission to one group will undoubtedly cause a chain reaction which would upset the entire intricate structure of our wage policy and in turn the country's economy. He believes that the policies of the Histadrut have brought about economic stability on the one hand and a constantly rising standard of living for the working population, on the other hand.

One of the mechanisms of economic stability that Mr. Becker believes in is the Cost-of-Living Index system, which, he holds, has proved itself over the years. He says that the workers are interested in the increase of their real purchasing power and not just of their nominal purchasing power. It has been proved time and again, he explains, that every time an allowance is paid prices rise, pushing forward the inflationary process. But as the Histadrut is faithful to its decisions, should the C.o.L. index calculations prove that an allowance is forthcoming then the Histadrut will see to it that it is paid.

Mr. Becker's general philosophy is "What is good for the country is good for the workers." He believes that with the development of the country the living standards of the working population naturally rise. A parenthesis to this statement can be found in an article, "the Work of the General Federation of Labour in Israel" written by Mr. Becker in the May edition of the International Labour Review. He noted there that in the period between 1948 and 1958 average wages in industry rose by 440 per cent, whilst the Cost-of-Living Index rose by some 293 per cent.

The above-named article, printed in the Journal of the I.L.O. in Geneva, aroused great interest, it seems, because the International Labour Organisation has recently issued reprints in English, French and Spanish for distribution all over the world. This is a tribute not only to the interest of the world in the Histadrut but to Mr. Becker's standing in the international field. He has been a member of the I.L.O.'s governing body since 1951, and has been elected three times as one of the ten representatives of world labour on this executive body of the international organization.

Apart from actual wages, Mr. Becker's department has brought about a high level of fringe benefits for the country's employees, and at the same time he has kept strong central control over the various affiliated unions, which found expression in a series of collective labour contracts that he believes have served as one of the principal stabilizing influences on the economy.

Model Labour Career

Mr. Becker's life story is perhaps an object lesson for all those studying the backgrounds of Israel labour leaders. He was born 53 years ago in Brest-Litovsk and the first demonstration he organized was during the October revolution in 1917 when he led his schoolmates in a Zionist procession through the city streets despite the threatening looks of the victorious Bolsheviks.

He landed in Jaffa in 1924, and went to Petah Tikva to join the group which founded Kibbutz Givat Hashlosha. For some time he worked as a bricklayer in Tel Aviv. A member of the old "Ahdut Ha'avoda," Mr. Ben-Gurion's old party which merged with Hapoel Hatzair to form Mapai, he was soon mobilized by the party for trade union work. Between 1929 and 1933 he organized labour in Ramat Gan, and then spent ten years at the head of the Tel Aviv Labour Council. In 1943 he organized the industrial expansion of Hamashbir Hamerkazi. Between December 1947 and June 1949, Mr. Becker was in charge of the supply division of the Hagana, which rapidly coalesced into the Ministry of Defence. During this stormy period he travelled abroad on missions, but prefers to remain reticent on his activities.

Like many Israel labour leaders, Mr. Becker resides in a modest flat in northern Tel Aviv.

Eight Years of Army Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

funds — it is now reasonable to expect the 1952 revolution at last to enter its constructive stage. In a blueprint submitted before the General Congress of the National Union in Cairo last week by Abdul Latif al-Baghdadi, Deputy U.A.R. President and Minister of Planning, another five-year plan is announced, envisaging the expenditure of £E.200m. (£E169.7m. for Egypt and £E 30.7 m. for Syria) in an all-embracing development plan for the two Regions that embraces practically all branches of development. The five-year period began on July 1, 1960 and is to end in June, 1965. Baghdadi estimated that the implementation of the present plan will raise the national income by £E 620 m. (£E 513 m. for the Southern and £E 107 m. for the Northern Region) by 1965 — i.e. an increase of 40 per cent over the National income in 1959.

At this rate, if everything goes according to plan, Nasser's promise that the national income would be doubled in 10 years could conceivably be implemented. But it is extremely difficult to be optimistic about these things.

Where to Stay

JERUSALEM

PENSION GEIGER, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem. Tel. 2185. Kasher, Bar, garden restaurant.

TEL AVIV

Park Hotel 75 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 3209. Centre of Tel Aviv on the Sea Shore. Comfortable rooms, with telephone, hot and cold water, private bath and w.c. Excellent Kasher Cuisine. Bar.

SAFED

HERZLIJA HOTEL. Pearl's House. Tel. 7. Individual attention. Excellent Kasher cuisine. Rooms with bath.

Books

BOOKS: Literature, Judaica, History, Mathematics, etc., bought. Please write: Pollak, 36 King George St., Tel Aviv.

TO LET TO COUPLE FURNISHED ROOM on Mt. Carmel (Panorama) for July, August, September. (Breakfast if required). Phone 82393, Haifa.

AMERICAN TEENAGERS

Boys and girls (ages 13-17) wish to meet Jerusalem youth own age; over weekend stay, touring country beginning August. Reply: "TEREM" P.O.B. 1639, Tel Aviv.

WANTED 2-3 ROOM FLAT unfurnished WITHOUT KEY-MONEY 2nd. floor maximum; 2-3 years, near centre Jerusalem. MONTHLY RENTAL UP TO IL.300 Write No. 33213, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Business Offers

IN A NEW building, centre of Tel Aviv, 41 Rehov Peretz: offices, halls, shops, flats for sale. Immediate occupancy, easy terms. Apply: above address.

INVEST in worthwhile enterprises — small or large sums, active or silent partnerships in: metal, plastic, foodstuffs, textile, industries, hotels, cinemas, petrol stations, etc. Contact: Hamtasem, 38 Rehov Yehuda Halevy, Tel. 62756, (10-1, 4-6)).

BERL JURAN, the name that stands for carpets. Full reliability. Repairs, cleaning, storing. 46 Rehov Geula, Tel. 64885, Tel Aviv.

Dwellings

FLATS, OFFICES, SHOPS — for sale, key money, monthly rental. Reliable service through DONATH, Jerusalem, Zion Cinema Building, P.O.B. 143, Tel. 5449, 61092 (Maidan).

FOR SALE: 3-room flat, centre Jerusalem, central heating, Eisenberg, 17 Rehov Hahavatselet, 4-7 p.m.

FLATS, also furnished. Jerusalem, Blechner, Zion Hotel, Tel. 2367, 10-12, 4-6.

WANTED 3-ROOM FLAT (Key Money) any flat except Shikun, in excellent condition, 2nd or 3rd floor, preferably in Katamon or German Colony, Jerusalem. Apply with full details to No. 144, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE or to let — 3-room flat, 3rd floor, central heating, Smilansky, 47 Rehov Bar Ilan, Beit Barasel, 6-7 p.m. daily except Saturday.

TO LET, furnished flat, 3-4 rooms, gas, refrigerator, 1-3 years. From October. Phone 5478, Jerusalem or write No. 1785, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

FURNISHED 4-room flat to let, 37 Rehov Jabotinsky, Tel. 71290, Jerusalem, 9 a.m.-12 noon.

FURNISHED flat to let in Rehavia, 4-5 rooms, 24 Rehov Ibn Ezra, Jerusalem. Tel. 62983, 7-10 a.m., 2-5 p.m.

FOR SALE, Jerusalem: 3-room flat, ground floor, central heating. Bar-Meir, 41 King George Tel. 63720.

"Dan" Agency, 14 Prin-cess Mary Phone 4543; Flats Jerusalem

TO LET (key money): one-room flat, central heating, with conveniences. No agents. Immediate occupancy. Write: M.D. Isaacs, 63 Gaza Rd., Jerusalem.

FOR SALE, luxurious 4½-room flat near President Hotel. Apply: Weta Shop, 17 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem.

TO LET: comfortably furnished 2½-room flat, in Jerusalem, for August only. Write: No. 1858, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET, 2½-room furnished villa, Abu Tor Garden, telephone. For one year from mid-August. Phone 71133, Jerusalem.

Carmi Jerusalem Flats

Large choice — all sizes, furnished/unfurnished, long/short-term rental; also bargains for sale or key money. 3 Beit Hanna'alot, Tel. 8320, (Maidan).

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TO LET for 1 year: luxuriously furnished 2½-room flat, hall, refrigerator, gas. Apply: Dinstein, 2 Rehov Molcho, Rehavia, Jerusalem, from 12-2 or after 7 p.m.

TO LET for key money: 3-room flat with all conveniences, second floor, in Beit Hakerem. Apply: 3-6 p.m. to Kenik, 58 Sderot Herzl, Jerusalem or phone Shoshana Kenik, Tel. 62361, 8 a.m.—2 p.m.

FOR SALE in Jerusalem, exceptional opportunity: past Beit Hakerem, new, cozy, 3-room luxury flat, high, quiet, reserved location, not near Shikunim. IL12,500 cash and IL6,000 extended mortgage. Phone owner, 61298, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE: Attractive 4-room flat in quiet neighbourhood Jerusalem. Call 71709, weekdays only.

WANTED by American Couple Luxuriously Furnished Villa quiet vicinity Ramat Gan or Herzliya with 4 rooms, telephone, for two years. Apply No. 31782, Dahaf Advertising, 116 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

TO LET in Jerusalem for two weeks from end of July. 3-room airy apartment with all conveniences (gas, refrigerator, etc.) Phone 84018.

A LEAKING FAUCET WASTES WATER REMEMBER: EVERY DROP COUNTS! TEL AVIV-YAFO MUNICIPALITY

FOR SALE: luxurious flat, 4 rooms with dinette, central heating, near Gan Rehavia, mortgage granted. Phone 61998, Jerusalem, 2-5.

WANTED: 2-3 room flat. P.O.B. 1136, Jerusalem.

FLATS—SITTON, 6 King George Ave., Tel. 5806, Jerusalem.

FURNISHED room to let to single girl or tourist: Tel. 29076, Tel Aviv.

ONE-ROOM flat for single tenant, to let. Kaya, 3 Rehov Yehoash (corner Mapu), Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday: 4-6.30 p.m. — Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday: till 12.30 a.m.

FURNISHED 2-room flat, Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, to let for 4 months monthly rental. Apply: 29910, P.O.B. 1136, Tel Aviv.

LUXURIOUS accommodation for tourists, elevator. Mandel, 97 Sderot Chen, Tel Aviv. Tel. 82060.

FURNISHED flats to let, 2, 3, 4 rooms, monthly rental. H. Berger, 9 Rehov Ramatchoff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 23226 (9-1), Maidan.

TO LET: 1-room furnished flat, all conveniences. Phone 62838, Tel Aviv, (2-6).

TO LET for 2 years: modern, spacious flat, Ramat Gan, 3½ rooms and hall, fully furnished, telephone, gas, refrigerator, etc. Write: No. 6047, P.O.B. 1136, Tel Aviv, or phone 74593 (not mornings).

ONE of Tel Aviv's most beautiful furnished apartments, 4½ rooms, to let for one year from mid-August. Tel. 61760, Tel Aviv, 9-10; 1-2.30.

Wanted to Buy Roof in Tel Aviv North preferred suitable for construction of a flat. Offers to: No. 31782, 116 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE: 4-room flat, luxurious, and many built-in cupboards, centrally located on Hadar Hacarmel. Phone 3713, Haifa.

TO LET for key money: 3-room flat, separate entrance. Beautiful view. Ahuza. Write 4877, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

TO LET for 1½-2 years: pleasant 3-room furnished flat, telephone, gas, refrigerator, etc. Centre Ahuza. Tel. 82008, Haifa.

TO LET for one year: 3-room flat unfurnished, Apply: Velan, 39 Rehov Mitzpeh, Ne've Sha'anan, Haifa. Evenings 6-8 p.m.

FOR immediate sale: flat, 3 rooms, hall, Mt. Carmel. Phone 83264 weekdays, 9-10 mornings.

FOR SALE: 3-room flat, closed-in terrace, on Central Carmel: IL15,000. Apply: Carmeli, Tel. 63675, Haifa.

Lessons

LEARN to dance in 5 lessons with Hanni.

REN-BRETSCHNEIDER diplomaed teacher, 23 Rehov Usishkin, Tel. 62362, Jerusalem.

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EXCLUSIVE school of Ballroom Dancing, "DUO", 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv.

FRENCH lessons for English speaking pupils. Apply No. 4043, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Musical Instruments

BARGAIN: Bluethner piano, as new. Apply: P.O.B. 1106, Jerusalem.

Purchase—Sale

EUROPEAN quality furniture, bedroom, dining room and other suites. Sheiner, 6 Rehov Avoda, Tel Aviv.

WANTED: first-class refrigerator and washing machine, from private owner only, P.O.B. 14153, Tel Aviv.

IMMEDIATELY for sale, 1959 Frigidaire, 12/cu./ft., Kenmore Automatic washing machine, 1959 American stove with Robert Shaw oven control and misc. Wasser, 13 Rehov Hartglas, Ramat-Aviv.

Radios-Gramophones

GRUNDIG—Philips Radios 1960 Hi-Fi Stereo Models. Tape recorders — Transistors — Gramophones Shavers Sale — Repair. Orders for Restitution recipients also accepted. Reiber, 24 Rehov Rehalutz, Haifa.

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FIRST-class English-Hebrew correspondence (hourly basis)—Your office or ours: Elroy Secretarial Office, 71 Rehov Yehuda Halevy, Tel Aviv. Tel. 62582. Also typing, duplicating, proofreading, translations. All work done promptly and in confidence.

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REQUIRED: young woman student, (Teachers' Seminary) for 6-year-old girl, 4 times weekly, afternoons. Must know Hebrew, German, English. Write: No. 1852, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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REQUIRED: nurse for baby, sleep in Phone Tel Aviv, 28447, 8-10 a.m., 2-3 p.m.

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BEFORE buying or selling a car consult AUTOTRADE, 8 Rehov Allenby, Haifa, Tel. 66368.

FOR SALE: Original Italian Vespa 150 cc. luxurious model, as new, with all accessories, stoplights, automatic flashers, foam rubber seats, etc. 7.30-8.30 p.m. 55 Rehov Chovevei Zion, Tel Aviv.

HAVE YOU TOLD YOUR FRIENDS? that in all matters of Real Estate business your brokers are GOTTLIEB & SON Real Estate Agency Tel. 64776, Tel Aviv 93 Rehov Yehuda Halevi

HAMOSSAD LEBITUAH LEUMI To Recipients of Allocations For Large Families

- As from July 20, the family allocation for June, July, and August will be paid out at all post and bank branches.
- Recipients are requested to collect their allocations at an early date. After August 20, allocations will be returned from the branches of Bank Hadoar to Hamossad Lebituah Leumi.

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Economic News from Abroad

German Loan to World Bank

The World Bank has announced that it is to borrow $240m. from the Deutsche Bundesbank (the Central Bank of Germany).

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, July 22, 1960

AWIT observed once that the difference between man and the other beasts is that most animals go on four legs while man goes on four wheels. Until recently only the exceptional Israeli qualified as a human being according to this definition. Now the number of those possessing transport — either their own, or the Government's or the Jewish Agency's or the firm's — has started to soar and there is every indication that within the next few years the increase will become even more spectacular. Mr. Ilin has promised that in addition to the Lark he will manufacture a small car selling at IL4,000, including tax.

MORE AND MORE AUTOMOBILES

The technique applied by the authorities in Israel — with considerable success — has been to set a standard of living for the average Israeli according to the means available and to allocate as much of the country's resources as possible to development. This standard of living has been permitted to rise by carefully calculated degrees. With a labour government in power, working together with the Histadrut, such a policy has been possible and effective.

On the other hand, economists have long accepted that the basic aim of economic man is not just to subsist but to improve his standard of living. Hence there has been a constant tug-of-war between the Ministry of Finance and the people, with the Minister constantly appealing to the patriotism of the other side. Sometimes he has succeeded, and sometimes failed — few years ago it was wrong to want a refrigerator or a gas stove; today such purchases are encouraged as they support some of Israel's most important, flourishing and revenue-producing industries.

The curious thing is that there are any number of people within the Government, and even in the Ministry of Finance, who will suddenly throw their weight on the side of the people in the tug-of-war to which we have referred. There is a need to develop industries which give work and pay taxes; the Ministry of Finance aids and abets the Ministry of Commerce in promoting such factories. But products have to be sold and the basic market is generally local. Clearly this is going to happen with regard to the automobile: to keep Kaiser-Frazer going, and to expand it, people will be urged to buy the firm's cars — that is to say, to raise their standards of living in defiance of policy. It is already manifest that the believers in austerity as to transport are on the retreat: those who see Kaiser-Frazer as a huge industry, and calculate the revenues that will flow to the State from the sale of cars and motor fuel (the Government has guaranteed high levels of consumption to the new pipeline company) are in the ascendant.

But there are other dangers which must concern us. If the dilemma of austerity versus selling more cars is to be resolved in favour of the consumer, the Government must start planning now for the inevitable consequences which will follow from releasing thousands of new vehicles on the narrow, congested "highways" of Israel. The most important of these foreseeable evils is that the strain on the roads will become intolerable. Even today some junctions and thoroughfares around Tel Aviv, for example, are approaching complete standstill. Most sections of inter-urban roads are disasters according to road-building experts. Perhaps it is essential to add a special levy on sales of cars which will be devoted to the building of roads; perhaps it is possible to introduce the American toll system, provided the proceeds go to build highways and not to fill Treasury deficits.

Such provisions will be unpopular with the car-users, but new cars simply cannot be let loose unless some provision for roads is made. To increase car sales without providing highways would be unforgivable irresponsibility.

IL10,000 Fire Damage In Radio Plant

HERZLIYA.— The explosion of an oxy-acetylene welding apparatus in the Amrem Radio factory in the industrial area here Wednesday afternoon caused damage estimated at IL10,000. No one was injured.

The resultant fire was brought under control by the local fire brigade, which arrived on the scene shortly after the explosion.

Generous Tax Deductions Cited:

Savings Schemes for Self-Employed

By Our Economic Editor

THE Israeli known as "the self-employed" or "the independent" has been for many years a rather marginal figure in the country's society. Politically he has attracted minimum attention because he cannot be organized into a cohesive group with easily identifiable interests and leaders. The economy, designed so adroitly as mostly planned and partly free, has placed most emphasis on the planning; we are justly proud of the development programmes of the Government and the Histadrut. The Revenue Officer, collecting his taxes so easily and accurately from the employed by having them deducted at source, has tended to suspect the "independent" of evasion of his just dues.

Suddenly, however, the self-employed are being wooed and feted like major contributors to the Zionist campaigns abroad. The Savings Commissioner, Mr. Mordecai Shattner, and the country's leading bankers, have calculated that millions of pounds of potential money for investment are in the hands of the 140,000 self-employed, provided that the latter can be tempted to save and to invest their savings through the correct channels. In numbers the "Independent" constitute 25 per cent of the population; in earnings they probably receive as much as the employed, since their incomes must average double those of the workers. Yet only 15 per cent of them have availed themselves of existing savings schemes. 20,000 have saved IL7,100,000 through 12 well-organized schemes specially planned for them by the banks and other expert organizations. A further 17,000 are saving an average of IL3,660,000 annually through Life Endowment policies.

Absent Savers

Even if we assume that as many as 40,000 of the self-employed are unable to save, the number who are doing so should come to 180,000 instead of 37,000 as indicated above.

We have only to compare this position with that obtaining with regard to workers' savings funds to realize that something is woefully wrong. Fully 320,000 out of our 430,000 workers have savings totalling IL395m. in 400 different funds. Their savings increase at the rate of IL100m. a year. Obviously one reason for these impressive statistics is that many of the contributors to these schemes do so willy-nilly — some of them may even be unaware of the exact amounts deducted from their pay cheques each month.

Even allowing for the greater choice enjoyed by the self-employed which enables him to allocate more to his immediate consumption needs than the organised worker does, it is still surprising that so many people in this sector should appear to be indifferent to the hazards of old age and sickness. In an effort to determine why so many potential millions for investment are slipping through the fingers of the leaders of the country's finance, the Ministry of Finance organized a Study Day in Tel Aviv last week which was addressed by a cross-section of experts. Among them was Dr. Foerder, Chairman of the Bank Leumi, who said bluntly that marshalling these savings might be more useful and important than seeking investors abroad.

Participants learned that a good proportion of taxpayers are unaware of their rights to deductions from income tax for a substantial proportion of the amounts they allocate to savings in the various funds or in life insurance policies. At present this allowance may add up to 25 per cent of the amount contributed, or premium paid, but this is likely to be increased in the near future. This means that in effect the Income Tax authorities are benevolently paying one-quarter of the taxpayer's premiums or savings and the allowance will probably increase to 40 per cent. At the Study Day, Mr. I. Stern, an income tax expert, suggested that in addition anyone over 40 starting on a saving scheme should receive as much as a 50 per cent allowance off his taxes to encourage him to save before it is too late. This provision exists today in England.

Disappointing Reality

From the point of view of the State an ideal situation would probably be one where the 140,000 self-employed contribute some IL100m. annually in taxes and receive back some IL40m. (after the proposed reforms are introduced) in allowances towards savings. This would mean that the self-employed would contribute IL60m. from their own pockets and the total amount available for investment through the savings scheme would amount to IL100m., the self-employed thus achieving parity in savings with salaried employees. (The total income tax paid by the two classes is, significantly, approximately the same.)

These figures seem like extravagant dreams compared to the reality obtaining today, although they are eminently reasonable and represent only fair savings by the self-employed. It is little wonder that the mouths of the bankers water at the prospect of so much money potentially available for investment: Dr. Foerder was quick to advise Bank Leumi in charge of the funds to leave the selection of the investments to the experts.

This is still discussing what to do with the Ban's skin before capturing it: the burning problem that remained unsolved at the end of the Study Day was how to convince these independent independents that it is both their interest and patriotic duty to save.

What indeed is the psychological obstacle? It can safely be assumed that most of the people in the category concerned have accumulated the basic household utilities which formerly sopped up their earnings (the main consumption goods on which they are now concentrating are vehicles.)

Horrors of Destitution

Traditionally they should be so terrified by the horrors of destitute old age or infirmity that they should practice present denial for future security with the greatest eagerness. Yet they are not doing so.

The apparent answer has been the linked insurance scheme and the fact that all the Savings Schemes offered by the Banks plan their investments in such a way as to hedge against inflation. The Government should embark on a widespread educational and propaganda programme to convince the self-employed that there are no strings to these anti-inflation promises. For a start, as Mr. Stern pointed out, "Every tax collector must be an insurance salesman." The Government and the banks must realise that confidence in the value of savings is a pre-requisite to getting their hands on those highly desirable millions for investment. They have to compete with the stock market and with land; they must re-establish the integrity of money as a commodity.

Dollar-linking is of course the answer in principle, but a large-scale teaching programme is necessary to get the principle accepted.

Egged and Hired Labour

Balancing Principles and Practicalities

By YA'ACOV ARDON

HAIFA. — IT is the cooperative organization of Israel's public bus services, allowing for the transfer of members engaged in any type of stationary work to duty at the steering wheel, which accounts for the fact that the operating costs of these services and bus fares are lower in Israel than anywhere else in the Western world. If Egged, or any other cooperative, had to keep on its payroll the number of drivers it was likely to need in periods of peak traffic, the operating costs of the public bus system would be far higher.

This economic aspect was cited by Egged executives this weekend as one of the most cogent arguments in favour of their stand on the issue of admitting hired labour to membership in the cooperative. "Why do we insist that only those hired employees should be candidates for membership who hold a valid bus driving licence and who were not over 32 at the time they were engaged by Egged?" they asked. "This question comes up time and again and we should like our answer to be known to the public: at times of heavy traffic, like holiday eves, or of Army call-ups, every Egged member, whether on duty in the workshops, in the offices or at the counters, is liable to drafted for service on the roads. In such times of stress everybody must drive," the executives stressed.

They made it clear that if there were privileged members exempt from this rule, the flexibility of the organization would vanish, special costs would arise and inequalities would be created running counter to everything a cooperative organization stood for and eventually disrupting it. "We are willing to set up a drivers' school where candidates will be trained, if need be, from scratch, at the cooperative's expense. But the bus-driving licence must remain a qualification for admission to membership."

Egged today has 1,000 hired employees of whom only 200 are drivers, including 50 Arabs. "It must remain our right, if we are to function as a cooperative, to admit to membership only those candidates who are likely to make good members, fit in body, mind, social attitude and conduct. We want to keep to a minimum the number of those members who do not pull their full weight."

The question of the price of an Egged "share" which every new member must pay, at present IL12,500, with a 10 per cent reduction for hired employees, is not an issue in the current dispute. Shares may be paid by new members in installments, or with the aid of loans. "We are entirely in agreement with the Histadrut that hired labour should be abolished in the transport cooperatives. But in our view this should be brought about by a solution agreed to by all parties, not decreed by one only," the Egged executive explain.

Egged's latest proposal in the matter has been to admit to membership first the hired employees who hold driving licences and an equal number of qualified bus drivers from outside. The engagement of hired labour would stop. This arrangement would lead to the gradual disappearance of hired workers in the cooperative, with total abolition achieved within five years, the cooperative claims.

Stocks and Commodities

TEL AVIV HESITANT

AFTER a new outburst of strength at the beginning of the week the mood became hesitant, most of the changes in ordinary shares being downward. In most cases turnover was lower than in previous weeks and it was rather the absence of buyers than the pressure of sellers that brought prices to lower levels. There were also a few shares that succeeded in holding their former prices but the bulk was some five to ten points lower on Wednesday than on the preceding Sunday, though little lower than a week before. Ata and Kurdaneh went ex-10 per cent bonus; their prices first advanced, then receded, and it appears that the rumoured rights issue is helping to maintain their high levels. Particularly weak were the Palestine Electric issues i.e. the ordinary shares, the 6 per cent Sterling Preference and the 4½ per cent Sterling 2nd Preference.

The various Oil issues were particularly hit. On the free market Lapidot slipped down while Naphta shares fluctuated heavily. It appears that some shareholders were obliged to throw some of their old Naphtha holdings on the market in order to provide cash for the 1.5 million issue of new shares at par which were offered to shareholders at a ratio of one new one to every eight old ones. After touching what may perhaps be considered the bottom of around 140 on Tuesday, they picked up on Wednesday to 145-147 as investors came back to the market to avail themselves of the opportunity to get these shares at lower levels. On the official list Jordan Exploration too suffered a setback. The 5 per cent National Oil debentures, Government-guaranteed in dollar-linked debentures, were also slightly lower. The option to convert the bonds into ordinary shares at par will expire on the first of August.

There was a slightly better tone in linked bonds. Trading was very heavy in the past few days, and the 3½% Tamudei dollar may look attractive at the present level of around 86 per cent, particularly to investors who are income-tax exempt. These bonds, contrary to 3½% Tavei Dollar, do not benefit from a 25 per cent ceiling on interest. Tavei Dollar also touched new lows during the week, but on Wednesday they hardened slightly on some demand. At the end of the year the Government will have to redeem 10 per cent of both issues of the above-mentioned bonds. However, the Government has an option either to draw one of the 10 series by lot and to repay it at par or to buy from the market a sufficient amount for such a redemption on the market.

The first issue of 90-day Government bills was successfully placed and new issues have been announced. In line with this development the Housing Loan Savings bonds allotted as a 20 per cent premium to Reparation transferors advanced slightly (some of the ten outstanding issues were even marked "buyers only") which will tend to lower the actual return from them to the level of the Government bills.

Another new issue announced by the government is the 1960 Development Loan, the first series of which IL4m. is linked half to the dollar and half to the c.o.l. index, while the second issue is wholly linked to the c.o.l. index. It appears that so long as other linked bonds can be had on the market under par, this new issue will be taken up primarily by those institutional investors who are compelled to acquire holdings only at source and not through the market.

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Public Transport Scene:

BEEFS AND BOUQUETS

By PHILIP GILLON

TO travel hopefully, said R. Robert Louis Stevenson, (who used a donkey) is better than to arrive. Nobody, however doubtful about Israel's public transport, can say that he does not arrive, but he frequently abandons hope of arriving sound in limb and sane in mind. The transport, as a tourist suggested rather diffidently, is very frequent but somewhat rugged for a hot July day.

Sturdy but unlovely shared cars, piled up on Allenby Street during a rush hour.

The first problem that the innocent traveller faces is how to discover where buses are going. It is true that each bus bears a mysterious number but the key to these hieroglyphics is a jealously guarded secret revealed only to new members of the bus co-operatives at the initiation ceremony, whereupon they are sworn never to reveal where and by what routes these very non-celestial buses are heading. The crude system used in other lands of asserting the destination loud and clear at the top of the bus, with an indication of the route underneath, is, I am sure, absolutely impossible for excellent reasons which can be supplied on request by the public relations directors of the cooperatives. But we can dream wistfully of some day reading that a bus is going to such and such a place by such and such a road...

Small Consolation

Of course the inter-urban busmen will point out with triumphant leers that they have tiny printed forms at the bottom of the driver's window on which the destination is printed; as the driver roars triumphantly past his possible customers he often points to these forms. This is very consoling.

Another device of which excellent use is made in Israel is the patent door that the driver or conductor can seal on a traveller's hand or fingers if they operate quickly enough. No doubt the cooperatives can prove by some overwhelming statistics that it is all the fault of the customers that they so often become patients; they ignore the driver's instructions and have only themselves to blame. But surely in these days of electronic miracles some other system could be devised? The present one would excite adverse comment from the Animal Lovers if used to trap jackals. It must cost somebody a lot of money in claims for damages.

Last week *The Jerusalem Post* indicated an overdue reform, that of isolating the driver from his customers so as to spare him the burden of their conversation. Another minor irritant is the lack of lights in the evenings, making reading on long trips impossible, although some charitable drivers occasionally leave on a single feeble, dirty light in the middle of the bus. One reason suggested for the darkness is that it is safer, presumably because lights trouble the driver. Isolation in his own cabin should do the trick.

Tune Up The Static

It may also be said that most travellers prefer sleep to reading and hence the need for darkness. If this is the case it is hard to fathom why there is a radio tuned in at maximum strength on signals from the moon.

In favour of the buses it must be stressed that the service is both frequent and phenomenally cheap — long may it remain so!

Most Israelis make considerable use of the country's system of communal taxis, known somewhat ironically as *sherut* (service). These also have the merit of being inexpensive: the general cost is about 50 per cent above that of the buses. Here too there are hazards that the wise traveller must learn to take into account. Anyone wanting to get in a hurry along the No. 4 bus Route beyond the Magrabi must never take a *sherut*, as the odds are 100 to 1 that the driver will stop at the Magrabi, put his feet on the windscreen and wait for his "organizer" to find him a new taxi-load of victims. Always include in calculations of time that the driver must stop on the way to get petrol. It is also obligatory for him to help a comrade in distress, a fine outlook worthy of the Knights of King Arthur's Court but somewhat time-consuming. Most of the taxi-drivers were members of partisan movements and do not believe in operating on split-second schedules, preferring a system of leaving when inspired to do so.

Nevertheless it would be churlish not to pay tribute to a service that for years has filled in the gaps between express buses or trains, that makes quick inter-urban travel possible and greatly speeds up movement inside the city. And surely these drivers are entitled to a mention in the Golden Book for providing wheels for our delight on Saturdays! If it were not for the valiant drivers prepared to risk their hopes of salvation, many Israelis would never see the ocean. The *sherut* is now under pressure from the powers-that-be, who presumably have never been among those who have waited on a lonesome road for a bus that came not, until they ran with delight to the taxi that slowed down so contemptuously several yards away. (There is a special technique for keeping would-be passengers on their toes.) It will be a sad day for Israel when the *sherut* disappears, although we could bear with fortitude the disappearance of the middle seat.

The great problem of course, is why all Israelis are in such a hurry to get somewhere else and then back again. I doubt whether anyone knows the answer to this one.

AIR-CUSHIONED TRAVEL

LONDON. — THE hovercraft, designed to transport passengers over smooth waters such as lakes and estuaries by "hovering" on an air-cushion above the surface of the water, is being put into production by two of the three main aircraft manufacturing companies in Britain, both of them in partnership with Hovercraft Developments.

Vickers will be making five-ton and 25-ton machines, both powered by aircraft engines, probably with turbines for the larger craft and piston engines for the smaller. Westland is beginning to build a 25-ton hovercraft, with four small gas turbine engines driving two fans to provide the compressed air for the cushion, and two propellers to drive and steer the machine, which will do up to 70 knots or approximately 130 kilomet es an hour. This hovercraft should be in production by November of next year.

The "cushioncraft," a simplified version of the hovercraft, has been ordered by Elder and Fyffes for the transport of bananas. Its price should be some £10,500. An ordinary car wheel, powered by a sports car engine, runs round the circumference of the machine and rotates the compressor which supplies the air cushion. The same engine (as in the hovercraft) also drives the aircraft propellers which at once propel and steer the machine. The "cushioncraft" is expected to carry two to three tons of cargo.

Nursemaid to Industry In Development Areas

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT is trite but true that Israel must populate the empty areas or perish. The Negev, Lachish, Galilee and the Jerusalem Corridor — more than 70 per cent of the total area of the State — have to be filled with people both for strategic and economic reasons. Hence the decision to draft new immigrants straight from Ship to Village, to farms and towns in the so-called "Development Areas."

Few titles can be so misleading: it would have been fairer to talk about the Underdevelopment Areas. The new towns were artificial creations, correctly placed according to a Master Plan of what the country should be like in the future, but with no economic reason for existing in the present. They had no industries and no surrounding populations to serve. The inhabitants lived by building each other's homes or by becoming unskilled agricultural labourers dependent on the season's projects and suffering between harvests. Thousands lived by working spasmodically on the "relief undertakings" of the Jewish National Fund and the Government.

Master Plan

The Master Plan allocated industries to each of the new towns on the following carefully worked-out basis:

Cotton — Nazareth Beisan, Kiryat Gat, Ofakim, Dimona.
Wool — Afula.
Knitting — Beit Shemesh, Sderot.
Metal Work — Ashkelon, Beit Shemesh.
Chemicals — Ashdod, Beersheba, Mitzpeh Rimon.
Leather — Yavne, Migdal Ha'emek, Safed, Nazareth, Kiryat Malachi, Beersheba.

The Government nursed hopes that patriotic industrialists with an eye to the future and the needs of the country would heed the call of the Development Areas. With some notable exceptions, such as that of Rogosin at Ashdod, most investors preferred the hazards of Tel Aviv or Haifa. The Histadrut and the Government itself set up most of the industries on which the new towns depend.

The Government then set out to attract private capital by a judicious use of the loans made possible from the Development Budget; the Government could direct industry as a condition to the granting of loans. To a considerable extent this method has worked, although progress has been slow and the difficulties are still great.

In 1958 the Government and the Histadrut formed a company known as Tiyus with a view to aiding the flow of suitable industries to the undeveloped regions of the country. The initial capital of the company was set at IL4m., contributed by Government and Histadrut in equal shares; as Managing Director they appointed Shraga Goren of the Cooperative Centre, one of the initiators of Alliance Tires and of Delek.

In the course of two years the company has approved 24 investments in 18 towns. The projects are among the most exciting, and even bizarre, that have ever been conceived for Israel. Tiyus has helped Sderot to have a thermometer factory; Afula, a chemical and plastic raincoat plant; Ramle, a factory for making decorations for Christmas trees; Ashkelon, an electronic equipment industry and a factory in the blueprint stage for making medical instruments; Kiryat Malachi, steel files; Azzata, gloves; Ashdod, copper wire; Nes Tziona, fibreglass. There are, or will be, textile plants in Kiryat Shmona, Ofakim, Afula, Beisan and Safed.

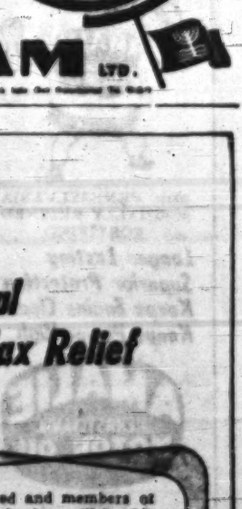
Companies receiving help from Tiyus still qualify for the normal loans or other forms of assistance available from Government in the development areas. A man with a good idea and the requisite "know-how" needs very little capital of his own. Four experts in the Ofakim factory have the right to buy 25 per cent of the share capital from accumulating bonuses. In the Sderot thermometer plant the investors were able to marshal over IL100,000 in Government and Tiyus help with an investment of their own of some 20 per cent.

Dollars, Earned or Saved

The basic principle adopted by Tiyus is to assist any industries which will either earn dollars directly from exports or will save dollars through cutting down imports.

The company's minimum requirements are that it should be satisfied with the working plan for the proposed plant; that there is the necessary "know-how"; that the management is good; that the workers know or can be taught the trades necessary to operate the factory. For the factory in Sderot an expert "thermometer blower" was brought from London.

The basic aim of Tiyus is to get the factory going and then to get out by selling to the investors or workers at an agreed figure. The proceeds of such sales will then be re-invested in other industries. The various Tiyus projects will employ over 2000 people by the end of this year. The scheme has succeeded so far beyond expectations that the Government is to increase its investment during this year by another million pounds and the Histadrut will match this during 1961.



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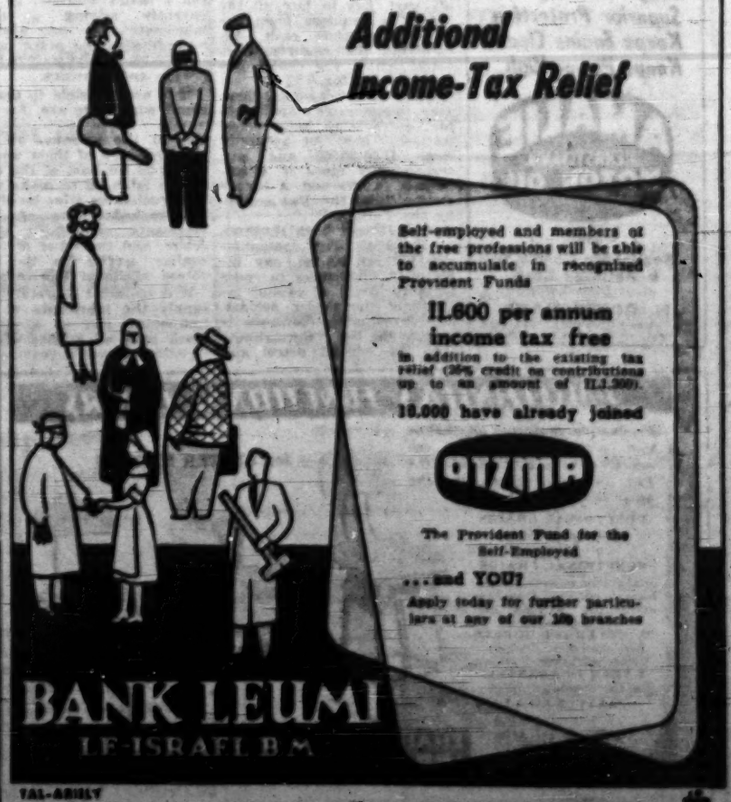


TAKING THE BRAKES OFF THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

By DAVID KRIVINE

WHEN I arrived in Israel in 1950, it had no motor industry of any kind. The Kaiser-Frazer Co. was launched in 1951, amid the criticism of many economists who argued that it would not pay. The situation now is that — with the completion of the Ilin plant in Ashkelon — IL30m. will have been invested in the Kaiser-Frazer enterprises, and another IL1m. in Autocars Ltd. The Leyland Co. is about to set up an assembly plant for lorries, and under study is the production of a "popular" car. The output capacity of Kaiser-Frazer alone in one shift is 6,000 vehicles per annum. One hundred and thirty companies manufacture spare parts, to the extent that a vehicle can be produced with two-thirds of its components locally manufactured — which is already the case, according to the Autocars Co., with their Sabra and Sussita station-wagons.

In a sense, the break with Renault may have been a blessing in disguise. It appears that the Renault Co. has almost completely failed to sell any of its vehicles in the Arab countries. By contrast, Kaiser-Frazer of Haifa has achieved a better contract with the Studebaker-Packard Corporation. The arrangement with Renault only allowed 25 per cent of the vehicle's components to be locally produced; it did not authorize the export of the finished product at all. The Lark, on the other hand, as well as the various Studebaker trucks that are to come into production, may have as many local parts as we please, and may be exported without limit. In fact, the Studebaker agencies spread over the United States are prepared to assist in the marketing.

Components Made Here

The steady increase of Israel-made components within the assembled vehicle is striking evidence of the country's industrial development. Apart from local tires, upholstery, glass, paint, and bulbs, a visitor to the Kaiser-Frazer plant in Haifa can spot Israel dynamos (the Autolite Co.), batteries, starter-motors (the Mechanico Co.) and sparkplugs. The jeep has an Israel-made petrol-tank, radiator grill and hood. Radiators are manufactured in Israel, and Kaiser-Frazer produces car springs. Its new plant will make gear assemblies. However, shock-absorbers are not yet made locally, nor is Phoenicia's safety-glass safe enough yet to provide the windshield. Biggest bottleneck will remain the engine unit, owing to the high cost of the machinery required. But Kaiser-Frazer's Zachal plant in Ramat Gan already manufactures and exports pistons.

Autocars goes further and makes the whole body from fibreglass, at a very low investment. The reason is that this plastic material is shaped by hand work, and there Israel's lower costs make us competitive with the U.S. It is possible to envisage a fibreglass body for the Studebaker Lark, opening the prospect of its export to America. Advantages? Light weight, no corrosion, easy repairs. Here is a potential field of specialization for Israel, which has already developed a notable plastics industry. Mr. Michael Feur, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, states in a recent article in the Periodical "Ta'asiya Vemis'har" (Industry and Trade) that if the scale of car production in this country justifies it, fibreglass itself can be manufactured in Israel, since the raw materials are locally available. He adds that, when Israel attains an output of 12,000 cars a year, it will be possible to envisage the local manufacture of the most complex part of all — the engine.

Target: 10,000 Cars

What then are we waiting for? The time has come for our economic planners to set their sights at a steady annual output of 10,000 cars, with the objective that they should be not merely assembled but manufactured almost in toto (except for certain imported raw materials) in Israel.

This involves a change of policy on the part of the Government departments concerned. Up to now the car industry in Israel has been treated as a convenient freak. American vehicles assembled in this country could be sold under trade agreements to soft-currency countries like Turkey that had no dollars with which to buy the original model in the United States. At the same time the Treasury needed to continue its favourite pre-occupation of mopping up income through the sale of luxuries, by allowing the import of foreign cars whilst imposing heavy customs and luxury taxes.

Oppressive Taxation

Such an import programme has necessarily limited the market for the locally manufactured vehicle. During the first years of output, locally assembled cars showed weaknesses that justified a cautious policy of not committing the country entirely to the eccentricities of an industry still in its teething phase. All in all, the Government was able to use the car business for what it was worth, in a commercial spirit.

It has often been said that the Israel industrialist has the fault of being primarily a man of commerce. Cannot the same slight tendency be detected at times at the Ministry of Finance? The motor industry has now matured and become too important to be treated as an instrument for short-term, easy profits to the Revenue Department of the Treasury and the Economic Department of the Foreign Ministry — which has skilfully used Israel's relative abundance of dollars to arrange what was at the beginning little more than a form of re-export.

Israel's own industrial development requires that the motor industry should now be consolidated as a cardinal and permanent feature of the economy. It has overcome its earliest learner troubles, and can now make a claim to supply the whole Israel market — at the expense of foreign imports.

Foreign Car Problems

Such a change would be welcome for a number of reasons. The plethora of foreign vehicles on our roads sets up serious difficulties in effective maintenance. Every taxi-driver would gladly be rid of the headache over spare parts if he were offered, instead of a second-hand American vehicle, a brand new Lark designed (like the Peugeot station-wagon) to operate as a *fazi-sherut*, with a secure supply of all the necessary replacements. In other words there would be no serious opposition from the consumers — except for snobs that like to sport foreign models — to a progressive shut-down on imports in order to liberate the greatest possible market for the local industry.

Naturally there would be one over-riding condition, that the right types of vehicle should be produced at the right prices, and that quality standards be adequate. This duty of supervision and control must be undertaken by the Government as part of an overall development plan for the motor industry.

(This is the first of two articles.)

Training Tomorrow's Auto Mechanics

By HADASSAH GILON

THIRTEEN youngsters, their eyes shining with eager interest, gathered around the car to examine the starter which had been giving trouble. Until a few months ago a car had been for them an insoluble mystery. Now they were attending the Ministry of Labour's Vocational Training School in Ashkelon, which is preparing personnel for the Army's Technical Services and for the new Kaiser-Frazer Spare parts factory scheduled to open in a few months' time.

Students of the Ashkelon Automotive Trades School training with Kaiser-Frazer testing equipment.

Most of the trainees are 16 to 17 years old. The hardships of life in a development town, with prospects previously of only fitful employment in agriculture after leaving school, had given them an almost adult insight into the importance of grasping the opportunity now offered to them. Success would mean freedom from want for their families. So an air of intense keenness to learn pervaded the garage. There were 13 of them in the class — four from Tripoli, two from Iraq, two from Persia, one from Poland, one from Morocco, one from Tunis, one from Egypt and one from Spain—yet in spirit they had become one. This was their chance to learn and they knew it.

They did not realise, fortunately, how circumstances had made it harder for them to succeed than for most Israel children. The lack of a tradition of technical skills or familiarity with machines in their home environment was a major disadvantage. All their parents, apart from one boy whose father had been a jeweller, had been shopkeepers in the Diaspora. They had begun their vocational training at 12. None of them had ever seen a meccano set or set up an electric train or made a model airplane.

Yet they were deemed suitable for their proposed trade. Psychotechnical tests had been used to select them carefully. And even though their norms were somewhat lower than those demanded in Western countries — how could they not be? — their aptitude in solving simple technical problems in a practical way had been demonstrated.

These youngsters being trained in auto-mechanics will have nine months of theoretical training in the school, then three months together with their teachers in an army workshop. At the end of the year's training they will be drafted into the army for service in its Technical Corps. In the school itself the army supplies equipment and machines, while the Ministry of Labour provides staff and all the internal arrangements.

The school also provides auto-mechanics and mechanical engineering courses for youngsters who have just completed their army service and who will be employed by the K-F factory as soon as this is completed. The factory, which is to be the largest of its kind in the country, has an investment capital of IL10m. and is scheduled to employ 1,000 workers. It is as yet in the process of construction. Kaiser-Frazer have meanwhile provided the school with about 40 to 50 of its most modern machines making it the best equipped school south of Tel Aviv. Courses are intensive, the trainees starting at 7 in the morning and finishing at 6 each evening, theory and practice being well synchronised. The students are paid while they learn — most of them come from large families and the parents are giving the youths an opportunity to learn at great sacrifice to the family budget.

There are 18 vocational training centres in Israel set up with the aid of USOM, with Mr. P. Harburger as their Director. These schools are intended to provide a steady flow of skilled labour and technical personnel for the country's expanding industry. Psychotechnical tests are carried out by Dr. Meier Drukker — these tests being especially useful in the Youth Labour Exchange where about one-third of the boys who apply need the advice of a vocational guidance officer to help them select the type of technical education for which they are suited. Apart from the actual tests in theoretical and practical technical tasks and manual dexterity, personal interviews take place with all applicants before decisions are made. In the Ashkelon Vocational Guidance School remarkably few of the trainees have not finished their courses, and that usually when family problems have intervened.

Pathetically Anxious

In the auto-mechanics course which has just ended, Moshe Shmaya who was born in Tripoli and came to Israel at the age of nine, finished elementary school and then went to work as an unskilled worker in Solel Boneh, says of the course: "We feel we have been well trained and are ready for our army srvice." But he adds anxiously, "Do you think that the Kaiser-Frazer Factory will be in full operation and able to absorb us by the time our army service is over?" He is pathetically anxious that this open-sesame to the miraculous world of technology should not prove valueless.

CHECK THE OIL

By DAVID JARVIS

A CAR, like a human being, gets thirsty after travelling on the roads, and an important function is played by the filling stations in securing the continuous movement of traffic over the length and breadth of the country.

How many such garages, though, are needed? A government committee has just been appointed to check whether the alarming multiplication of filling and service stations over Israel's graceful and historic countryside will go on without end. Is there a splurge of competition taking place, without regard to cost, for prestige reasons?

In fact the petrol companies do not themselves build all the stations: some are built by the dealers and practically all are run by the dealers. Only two or three are run by the petrol company as model centres used for demonstration and training purposes. Nevertheless, with a few single exceptions all the petrol stations operate under the iron control of one or other of the big petrol companies.

All-Vital Contact

For no dealer can in practice operate a station unless he has a contract with a petrol company. This contract involves the company's approval from the beginning, including its approval of the site, building and equipment. Paz specifies its right to terminate any contract at 24 hours' notice without any obligation to give reasons. Sonol closed a station not long ago because the dealer kept his restaurant in a dirty condition.

In other words the companies have the power to control every aspect of the stations' operation. The terms they give to the dealers are partly regulated by government decree. The commission on sales was IL1 per 100 litres until the recent strike threat, when the government authorized a raise of IL0.30. This is an increase from 3 to four per cent of turnover, as compared with (according to the Paz spokesman) 5 per cent in the United States and 8 per cent in most European countries. The companies also pay an "investment allowance" — i.e. they refund to the dealer his costs of depreciation so that he receives all his investment back over, say, a 20-year period. He, for his part, has to buy all the petrol he requires from the company against cash. Accordingly the motorist buys petrol which the dealer has already paid for.

As is to be expected, there are innumerable applicants for contracts to build petrol stations. They cost generally some IL50-60,000 and correspondingly more if a restaurant is attached. A luxury station (like the Paz station by the Yarkon Bridge in Tel Aviv) will cost from IL120,000 to IL160,000. The companies will not, of course, pay investment allowances to cover whatever level of capital investment the dealer decides. The investment allowance is linked to the "throughput" (i.e. the sale of petrol and lubricants), so that the dealer will only get his money back on a "de luxe" station if he can work up a large enough clientele to justify his outlay.

One of the many architecturally advanced filling stations dotting Israel's highways.

Not all applications for a contract to build are approved. A company will not build for prestige purposes only, although it would appear that the company does not risk much if the dealer should go bankrupt — unless the filling station was built by the company itself, as is the case (exceptionally, I believe) with two-thirds of Paz's outlets. Nevertheless, since there are only three large petrol distributing companies in the country — Paz, Sonol and Delek — and a smaller one called the National Petroleum Co., each company controls enough stations to secure all the prestige or representation it needs without encouraging the construction of filling stations that will not pay their way.

Duplicating Services

On the other hand every company feels that it must build enough stations to supply "its" clients. For although the petrol sold in all stations is the same, the lubricants are specific to the petrol company whose name graces the filling station. A man who greases his car with a Paz product must be able to secure that product, wherever he may be. He cannot be expected to buy a Sonol lubricant, because, just as mixing one's drinks is bad for a man's sobriety, so apparently mixing a car's lubricants may not always, according to the petrol companies, be beneficial to the engine and bearings.

It is now possible to understand why there are, for example two stations side by side at the entrance to Jerusalem, each of them underemployed for part of the day. One is intended to make sure that customers who insist on the exclusive use of Paz lubricants can fulfil their desire, and the other gives a similar service to the devotees of Sonol lubricants.

Why cannot a single station supply the lubricants of all companies, just as a single kiosk sells all brands of cigarettes? It would require an agreement between the companies to control the stations in common. This may not be necessary if the number of stations is now stabilized for a time, since the traffic can safely be expected to grow steadily over the years without imposing an excessive burden on the individual station. Records at the Paz Co. show that sales per station are already higher than anywhere else in the world.

The companies in fact extend their facilities with an eye to the future, and there are now 167 stations all over the country (excluding repair garages). Meanwhile the competitive element makes each company work hard to maintain high standards of service and cleanliness. Cleanliness, especially in washrooms, involves the public service depends to some extent on what the retailer can afford to make available (neatly-uniformed attendants to clean windscreens, etc) on the modest margin he is permitted in a country that does not believe in tipping. Winner of the 1959 popularity contest in the "Yediot Aharonot" poll of consumer tastes (conducted by the Institute of Applied Social Research) were the Paz service stations, and it is announced that they won again in 1960. It is more than doubtful whether the dealers would strive for high standards if it were not for the constant supervision of the companies.

Standards Improving

Maintenance standards and service are as a result improving, and can well improve further. It is worth the motorist's while to make a note of good and bad service, letting the petrol company concerned know; and also to use stations as far as possible in accordance with the quality of their service.

These are the organizations whose approval needs to be secured before the building of a filling station can begin: the Labour Inspection Division of the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Health, the Traffic Police, the Public Works Department (which often requires that the road be widened at the expense of the dealer), the Road Controller at the Ministry of Transport, the local council, the City Engineer, the Town Planning Engineer, the Regional Town Planning Commission, Israel Railways (if there is a railway line nearby), and the Israel Electric Company (if there is an electric cable in the vicinity).

It takes at least two years from the time a company approves a project for erecting a station until the first litre of petrol is sold, and only four months of that is taken up in building the premises. So the erection of a filling station is often all a weighty decision, not taken lightly.

U.S.O.M. Expert Helps Keep Varied Wheels Turning

By REK DALNY

ISRAEL has approximately 375 different models of vehicles scurrying along her narrow roads. There are of all types and sizes, some from the United States and England, others from Europe; some are over 25 years old and apparently long since entitled to the old grey mare's honourable retirement. To keep all these mothy wheels turning Israel relies on the sagacious counsel of Sam Barrash, Production and Automotive Specialist serving with U.S.O.M. since March, 1953. He advises everyone from the Government of Israel on purchases of new vehicles and spares to a caiman garage wanting to manufacture on a lathe a part for an obsolete vehicle bought somewhere in Europe sometime in the 'thirties.

Samuel Barrash, USOM Automotive Maintenance Specialist, inspecting a re-built carburettor at the modern plant of the Mechanico Company at Hadera which, in addition to manufacturing spare parts, also rebuilds automotive sub-assemblies.

In a classic understatement, Mr. Barrash describes the automotive problems of Israel as "a very interesting challenge." Language and measurement problems alone would be enough to ruin his sleep if he were not so imperturbable. The annual Standard Motor Manual is issued only in English — by the time it could be translated and printed it would be out of date. In the last resort Sam has to rely on a compound of German and Yiddish, plus some vigorous hand-waving.

For a task involving such wide knowledge of vehicles and so much tact in handling men, Sam Barrash is remarkably well qualified. He started as a mechanic after leaving school almost 40 years ago; he rose steadily through all branches of the industry to become a service manager and then proprietor of his own repair business. During World War Two he served in the U.S. Army at Fort Meade as Principal Automotive Adviser and Shop Superintendent. When the war ended he became an inspector in the War Assets Administration and joined the Department of Defence as operations chief and shop superintendent. After the War he remained in Yokohama as Chief of the Inspection Branch with the army in Japan.

One of his main concerns is the training of mechanics. He points out that the rapid increase in the country's vehicle population has not been matched by a corresponding increase in the number of trained mechanics. He advises vocational schools on streamlining training without reducing standards.

"It's easy to work in Israel," he concludes, "It's a Westernised country with ideas very similar to those of the United States. The problem of the automotive industry is that standards vary so much from garage to garage, from man to man. But they are improving all the time."

German Wage Rise

BONN. — CLAIMS for a 10 per cent wage rise, put by the German Metal-workers' Union on a nationwide basis, are likely to bring in their wake similar increases in the wages of the engineering, shipbuilding, and motor industries. In view of the boom conditions in most German industry and the prevailing labour shortage, the demands are not expected to be firmly opposed. Construction workers already got a 5.6 per cent wage hike in May, and civil servants were awarded a raise of seven per cent. However, the economic authorities are known to be sternly opposed to the metal workers' demand for shortening the working week of 44 hours to 42.

TOURS AND TOURING

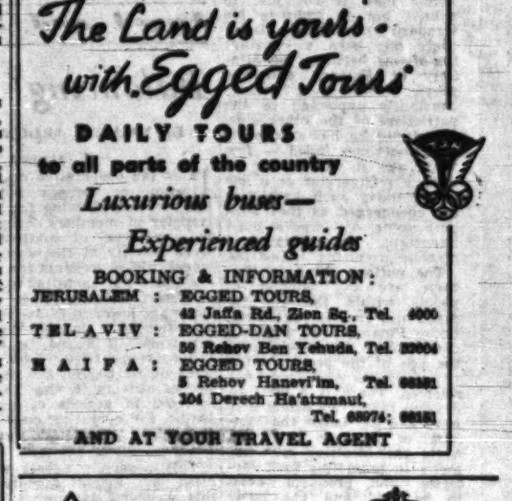
New Department of Dan Bus Coop.

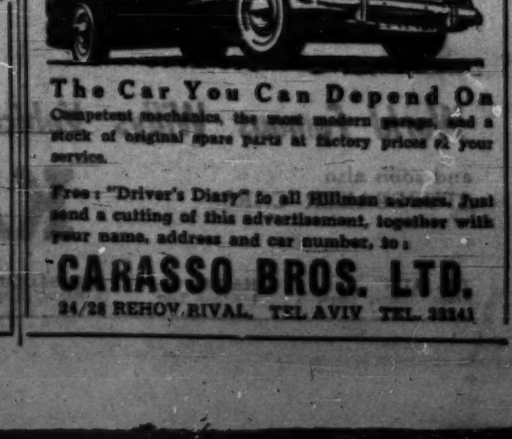
Dan Buses introduced five new luxury buses this week, equipped for long-distance tourist trips.

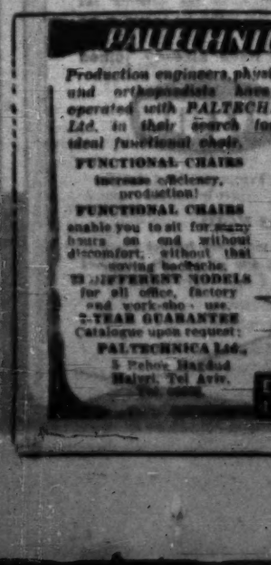
These buses are an addition to the others of this type, thus bringing the total of the Dan luxury bus fleet to 10 in all.

At the same time, 30 Dan members are due to complete a special course for certified guides within the next 4 months. Once they have passed the Government examinations, they will join their 16 friends who have been working in their field as tourist guides for the past two years, all over the country.

Since the beginning of the year, Dan has cooperated with Egged in the promotion of local tours. Together they have made the most decisive impact on locally guided tours.







Today's Postbag

The Weather

	A	B	C
Mt. Carmel	89	19—32	19—31
Tiberias	89	27—39	25—36
Haifa Port	69	26—30	24—29
Natanya	66	23—31	21—30
Tel Aviv Kirya	66	23—30	23—29
Tel Aviv Port	75	23—28	23—28
Lydda Airport	69	20—33	16—31
Jerusalem	39	23—29	15—26
Beersheba	27	15—34	16—33
Eilat	18	24—40	25—39

A) Humidity at 8 a.m. B) Temperature range yesterday evening. C) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Samuel Rothberg, National Chairman of Trustees for State of Israel Bonds, Mrs. Rothberg and three of their children, of Peoria, Illinois; and Mr. and Mrs. David Kreiter, of Chicago — under the auspices of the Israel Bond Organization.

Mrs. Nathan D. Perlman, Chairman of the Hadassah Medical Organization Committee in the U.S.

DEPARTURES

Messrs. P. Brocas, Chairman of the Radical faction in the French National Assembly, and P. Mirmais, Member of the Assembly and President of the University of Algiers, and their wives, after a 10-day visit as guests of the Government (by El Al).

Mr. M. Kambhu, Director of the Irrigation Department in the Thailand Ministry of Agriculture, after a one week visit at the head of a four-man delegation of Thai irrigation experts (by Air France).

Prof. C.L. Pekeris, Head of the Department of Applied Mathematics at the Weizmann Institute, to Helsinki, for an international geophysics conference (by Olympic).

Prof. Michael Sela, of the Biophysics Department at the Weizmann Institute, for a sabbatical year of research at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

SIX CAMERAS, an electric razor, and other belongings valued at IL700, were stolen from a group of French students during a visit to Kibbutz Kinneret on Wednesday night.

* * *

THE FIRST course in biology and natural sciences for Arab teachers is being held at the Pinhas Cohen Institute on Mt. Carmel this week.

* * *

A POSTMARK reading "Fly in the Air Corps" will be stamped on mail going through the Tel Aviv-Jaffa post office from August 1 to August 25.

* * *

A GROUP of 12 members of the Belz Hassidic sect from the U.S. and Europe arrived aboard the s.s. Jerusalem yesterday to organize the World Conference of Belz Hassidim taking place in Jerusalem next month.

* * *

POLICE ARE seeking burglars who stole IL2,500 worth of jewellery from the home of Mr. Yosef Ben-Shmuel, in Safad, while the family was out on Wednesday night. Mr. Ben-Shmuel is a jeweller.

Security Services Shadowed Foreign Agent, Caught Sitte

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel's Security Services yesterday said they discovered that Prof. Kurt Sitte, the Technion professor who has been detained, was in contact with the agent of a foreign power while they were shadowing the agent who made a practice of visiting Haifa.

Prof. Sitte was first questioned about June 15. He told Police and Security agents that he had some foreign contacts. He met them at intervals at a cafe, but, he claimed, gave them no information of any value. He thought that if he refused to see them they might prevent him from visiting his sister.

The meetings were first observed — and photographed — some months ago, but are thought to date back about five years. Professor Sitte came here in 1954.

His account of the meetings was allegedly unsatisfactory and incomplete, and he was detained.

(Under Israel law, a person maintaining contact with a foreign agent is presumed guilty of a security violation unless he can provide a reasonable explanation for the contact.)

The officers, who had come equipped with a search warrant, turned up papers and documents in his home which are not required for his professional work. The papers have been turned over to the Attorney-General, who is shortly to decide what charges are to be brought against Prof. Sitte. It is expected that the charges will be filed within a few days.

Communist Friends

It is understood that while he was at Buchenwald concentration camp during the Nazi era, as an active anti-Nazi, the physicist became friendly with Communist fellow inmates. After the war Prof. Sitte, who was born at Liberec, the Sudetenland, returned to his home in Czechoslovakia, and there experienced much hostility as he was considered a German. He was helped at this time by his former concentration camp friends, and assisted in checking the political past of Czechs of German origin.

From Czechoslovakia he went to England, teaching at the universities of Edinburgh and Manchester, and from there to the U.S., where he had been invited to join the faculty of the University of Syracuse, New York.

At Syracuse, he was known as "a quiet, unassuming man." He lectured there from 1948 till 1953, when the American immigration services refused to extend his visa on security grounds.

He then went to Sao Paulo, Brazil, and thence to the Technion.

The Technion was aware that there were official reservations concerning Prof. Sitte, but it was considered a dismissal in the hey-day of McCarthyism was not necessarily grave. Recently he had been working on a non-classified project commissioned from the Technion by the U.S. Air Force. At no time was he employed on work of a security character, and Israel scientists were aware of the fact that he was not consulted on such matters despite his high scientific standing.

Since coming to Israel, Prof. Sitte had gone to Czechoslovakia several times, presumably to visit a sister living there. He had also represented Israel at a number of scientific conferences in Moscow. On his first trip in 1958 he left with a laissez-passer issued here, which described him as without nationality, but returned with a West German passport issued in London.

Prof. Sitte was held in exceptionally high regard by his students, even though his lectures were difficult to follow, and delivered in English. He liked to discuss the philosophical aspects of modern physics and space research, and was considered a major asset to the intellectual atmosphere of the practical-minded Technion.

SELINGER BACK FROM EUROPE

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Strict security precautions were taken as Nitzav Avraham Selinger, Head of Bureau 06, returned yesterday by Olympic from a tour of several European countries in connection with the Eichmann case.

Only after Nitzav Selinger's name was struck from the passenger list by police were copies of the list sent to customs, the Tourist Office and the Olympic office here.

Mr. Selinger was taken directly from the terminal building via a side exit to his car. *(Itim)*

Lord Russell Here For Eichmann Book

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Lord Russell of Liverpool arrived on Wednesday night for a ten-day visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry to gather material for a book on Eichmann's role in "the programme for the final solution to the Jewish problem."

High School Teachers-Union Rapprochement Seen Likely

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The deadlock in the two-year long rift between the secondary and elementary school teachers appeared to have been broken yesterday.

This view was expressed to *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday by representatives of both the Histadrut Teachers Union and the Secondary School Teachers Association after a meeting at the Herzliya Secondary School.

The meeting was the first official contact between the two sides and it was reported to have been conducted in a cordial atmosphere.

Mr. David Aloni, Deputy Secretary of the Union, and head of its delegation to the meeting, said later that the Union was prepared to grant wide autonomy to the secondary school teachers and would do everything to prevent their feeling "like a neglected minority."

Mr. Hanan Yitshaki, of the Association's delegation told *The Jerusalem Post* that although no detailed formula had been discussed, the actual analysis of the issues at stake by both parties indicated that certain progress has been made.

Unity Beneficial

Both sides are understood to have agreed that a renewal of full cooperation between their organizations would greatly help in the teachers' struggle for improved wages and work conditions, the solution of which is now under Cabinet consideration.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Yitzhak Einhorn, Chairman of the Association. It was decided to hold a further meeting next Tuesday at the Histadrut Executive building.

Tiberias Bakers Threaten Closedown

TIBERIAS. — The Tiberias Bakers' Association has posted announcements on the town's boardings stating that they will shut down as from August 1 because they are unable to meet their heavy tax bills.

One baker, whose equipment was sequestrated by the Public Executor on Wednesday, was detained and released on bail after he tried to recoup the equipment from the Executor's truck.

After the truck, carrying IL2,000 worth of his equipment, had left for Haifa, he and his employees got into his truck and ran the Executor's truck down at a petrol station along the way.

Police who were summoned to the spot recovered the equipment and arrested the baker for "interfering with officials in the function of their duty." *(Itim)*

SYRIANS STEAL KIBBUTZ BEES

TIBERIAS. — Two bee hives valued at IL220 were stolen by Syrian infiltrators from the fields of Kibbutz Amir (Hula Valley) on Wednesday. Tracks of two persons were found leading to the Syrian village of Darbashiyeh, opposite the kibbutz.

Police are investigating.

Driver Loses Licence For 3 Years, Fined

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HADERA. — A member of Kibbutz Ein Zvi, Yosef Scherzer, was yesterday fined IL500 and his driving licence was suspended for three years for causing a road accident in which five persons were seriously injured.

The Magistrates Court found the accused guilty of having failed to stop at a railroad crossing, thereby causing a collision between his vehicle and a railway handcar.

Heat Stops Work In Jordan Valley

Work at some Jordan Valley settlements was ordered stopped at noon yesterday as the thermometer climbed to 41 degrees.

The intense heat was blamed for a fire that broke out at Kibbutz Daphna on Wednesday, destroying a shed and 120 tons of hay valued at IL22,000. The kibbutz is insured.

Lumumba

(Continued from Page One)

who opened yesterday's evenings discussion, said that while understanding Belgian feelings and considering them valid to justify Belgian intervention, there was a "margin which reasonably and honestly we cannot cross."

The Belgian Foreign Minister, he said, detailed "horrible atrocities" and Tunisia deplored them, but these stories had not been verified by impartial investigation, Slim said.

The dispatch of Belgian troops to the Congo was a violation of the new state's territorial integrity, the Tunisian delegate said. It could not be qualified in any other way than as an aggressive act.

(UPI, AP, Reuter)

French Rap Dag On African UNEF

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold yesterday received a public rap on the knuckles from France for his initial decision to send only African troops in the U.N. Emergency Force to Congo.

Following a Cabinet meeting presided over by President de Gaulle, an official source deplored Mr. Hammarskjold's original move as "racialism—though surely not intended as such — and contrary to the French policy of Negro-White cooperation in Africa."

Disclosing that the French delegation at the U.N. had made representations concerning the composition of the U.N. force, official quarters here noted approval of its rectification.

SUMMER WAR GAMES END

SOMEWHERE IN ISRAEL. — The Army's summer war games, concluded yesterday with the capture of the "enemy" stronghold, by an armoured column assisted by the Air Force and infantry. The manoeuvres commenced at the beginning of the week.

Cabinet Ministers, Members of the Knesset, the Chief of Staff, and military Attachés viewed the final stages of the manoeuvres.

Army Route Marchers Off to Holland Today

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Defence Forces 26-man contingent is leaving for the Nijmegen international four-day route march by military plane this morning. The walk will take place from next Tuesday to Friday.

The I.D.F. contingent includes 13 girl soldiers and three officers and is commanded by Agan-Alluf Alex Sharon, who was O.C. of the four-day march to Jerusalem earlier this year. The marchers have been in special training for the past three weeks.

Dr. Fink Claims He was Framed

TEL AVIV.— Defence counsel in the trial of Dr. Jean Fink yesterday summed up his case by charging that the chief prosecution witness, Uri Cohen, had been paid IL500 to frame his client.

Dr. Fink is charged with being in illegal possession of narcotics and of selling them for non-medical purposes.

By giving Cohen small doses of drugs, Dr. Fink hoped to persuade him to undergo treatment at the Tel Ganim hospital, which Dr. Fink then headed, counsel said. Cohen, who had previously been hospitalised five times for treatment of drug addiction, had been paid IL500 by one "Bersie," a brothel keeper, to frame Dr. Fink, counsel charged.

"Is it conceivable that one of the country's well-known psychiatrists, the author of serious medical articles, a lecturer at international congresses and the director of a hospital, who earned thousands of pounds a month — is it conceivable that this man would jeopardise his career for 25 miserable pounds from a drug addict?" asked defence counsel.

Ex-M.K. Summoned To Court Through Press

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Haim Yehuda, who resigned from the Knesset two weeks ago after his wife announced that she was suing him for IL400 monthly maintenance, will be summoned through the press to respond to his wife's suit.

The hearings will begin in Tel Aviv District Court next Wednesday.

The District Court yesterday ordered the unusual step of summoning Mr. Yehuda through the columns of the daily press at the request of Mr. S. Cohen-Zidon, Mrs. Yehuda's counsel. Mr. Cohen-Zidon said Mr. Yehuda had been sent a summons by registered mail in care of the headquarters of his party, Mapam. He was informed on Monday that at Mapam headquarters they had refused to accept the letter, claiming that Mr. Yehuda rarely put in an appearance there.

Mrs. Yehuda said she was suing her husband because he had abandoned her after 30 years of marriage. Mr. Yehuda reportedly filed suit for divorce. *(Itim)*

T.A. Doctor Cleared In Gunshot Case

Latest investigations have cleared Dr. Theodore Engel of Tel Aviv of any suspicion of having failed to report to the police treatment of a gunshot wound in the leg of an escaped criminal. The police have accepted Dr. Engel's explanation that he had been convinced by the victim's story that he had been wounded in an accident.

According to Dr. Engel, he had performed a routine operation on the victim, Armond Ben Naim, at the Assuta hospital in the presence of other physicians. Ben Naim was originally brought to Dr. Engel's office by a male nurse from another hospital, whom Dr. Engel knew well. To the best of Dr. Engel's knowledge no physician he knows had previously treated Ben Naim. Dr. Engel himself did not treat the man in his dispensary but sent him immediately to hospital.

In connection with this it is now understood that Dr. Engel was not detained by the police nor was a bullet extracted from the victim's leg either in his private dispensary or in hospital. Reports to this effect in last Friday's *Jerusalem Post* were erroneous.

The Jerusalem Post regrets that the original report of the investigations included two inaccuracies which caused distress to Dr. Engel.

Boy, 3½, Run Over, Killed by Truck

Three-and-a-half-year-old Avraham Shauli was killed instantly when a truck ran over him while he was playing outside his home in the Zikhron Yosef Quarter of Jerusalem yesterday afternoon.

The driver, Mr. Nissan Nahmi, 48, of Jerusalem, has been held for questioning.

Bus Overturns, 12 Slightly Hurt

BEERSHEBA. — Twelve passengers were injured slightly on Thursday when an Egged bus overturned after swerving onto a road shoulder near Moshav Uza.

The injured, who suffered mainly scratches and minor bruises, continued on their way in other buses after receiving first-aid treatment at the Kupat Holim clinic in Kiryat Gat. *(Itim)*

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Mapai to Decide Today on C-o-L

Histadrut leaders and Mapai Ministers fell out yesterday over the issue of an increased cost-of-living allowance. During a meeting of the Mapai Secretariat, the former came out in favour of the increase, while the Ministers of Finance and of Commerce and Industry, Messrs. L. Eshkol and P. Sapir, opposed it on the ground that the C-o-L calculations did not justify the increase. They said payment of the increase, which would total IL40m. a year, was liable to disrupt the relative stability of the economy.

The discussion will be wound up this morning at a further meeting.

The Histadrut heads said the "borderline" position of the C-o-L calculations necessitated the increase. They said workers had not received proper compensation for the rise in prices during the past two years and declared they could no longer resist workers' pressure in this matter.

Swissair Introduces Three Weekly Flights

TEL AVIV. — Swissair this week introduced a three-weekly flight schedule to Lydda with Caravelle jets.

The Swiss airline's Caravelles leave Lydda on Monday and Tuesday at 9.30 a.m. and on Thursday at 7 a.m. The early week flights land in Athens en route to Zurich whilst the Thursday flight lands in Athens and Geneva.

Swissair claims that it can fly a passenger from Lydda at 9.30 a.m. and get him to New York by 7.30 p.m. the same day, putting him on the airline's DC-8 jets for the transatlantic hop.

Hunger Strikers Eat, But Continue Protest

TIBERIAS.—The 30 workers of the Straucher factory here ended their 48-hour hunger strike early on Thursday morning but are to continue their sit-down strike until Sunday. By then, the Labour Council has promised that some satisfactory settlement will be reached.

The workers are protesting the loss of pay and seniority resulting from the imminent take-over of the plant by the Sefen factory. They received dismissal notices last week.

Bids Solicited To Build Ashdod Port

The Ministry of Transport has invited foreign companies to submit bids to build Ashdod harbour, the Transport Ministry spokesman announced last night. The job must be begun during 1961 and completed within three years.

The tender has been published in the technical press in London and New York.

Specifications call for the erection of a 2,000-metre-long breakwater at a maximum depth of 15 metres and a 960-metre-long quay. The job will involve the dredging of 1.25 million c.m. of sea bed.

Meanwhile, delegations of Tel Aviv and Jaffa port workers have visited Ashdod to explore their prospects for finding jobs and housing there. The new port is expected to replace Tel Aviv and Jaffa — both open harbours — to a considerable extent.

Car Importers Claim 'Lark' Assembly Not Economical

TEL AVIV. — The assembly of Studebaker "Larks" in Israel was yesterday attacked as uneconomical and as having led to unfair taxes on the import of new "compact" cars which are in great demand here.

The charges were made by car importers at a press conference here, one week after the first locally-assembled "Larks" left the factory.

They claimed that not a single dollar was saved by the assembly of the "Larks" by Kaiser-Frazer. The Haifa plant pays Studebaker $2,391 f.o.b. for the parts of each "Lark" not including tires, upholstery, glass and paint. But for the same sum and even less, finished cars — not inferior in quality to the "Lark" — were being imported today, it was claimed.

Mr. U. Kahana, President of the local Chamber of Commerce, complained that the new levies on imported cars constituted a retreat in the declared Government policy of liberalisation. Levies of this nature affect Israel's integration in the European Common Market adversely.

Car Prices Up 30%

Dr. B. Lifschitz and Mr. L. Goldberg, of the Car Importers Association, said the new customs levy had increased the sale price of medium sized cars such as the Falcon, Rambler and Valiant by 30 per cent. The spokesmen claimed the customs rise was announced after an agreement had been reached with the Finance Ministry authorities to lower from IL6 to IL5 a kite the customs on small and medium cars in order to give persons of limited income a chance at acquiring one.

As to the Government's claim that the customs rise was needed to protect the "Lark," the importers declared that cars in the same category would be subject to customs of between IL10,000 to IL11,000 while taxes on the "Lark" would total only IL.800. This gap did not constitute a protective levy, it was charged, but rather a move to abolish the import of cars. A difference of from IL2,000 to IL3,000 would be sufficient to protect the "Lark," they said.

In addition, it was stated, the "Lark" was a large car of 27.5 h.p. with high petrol consumption. Most of Israel's car owners find a car of 12 to 15 h.p. quite adequate — the smaller automobile consumes half the fuel, while insurance, licence and other fees are proportionately less. The new levy forces those who do not need a large car to buy the "Lark," it was claimed.

Old Rolling Stock Sold for Scrap

ACRE. — Some 6,000 tons of scrap have been sold to the steel works here by the Israel Railways in a IL500,000 transaction. The scrap includes 60 locomotives and hundreds of freight cars that have gone out of use. *(Itim)*

RAILWAY REACHES KIRYAT GAT

KIRYAT GAT. — A IL326,000 railway station was opened here yesterday in the presence of the Minister of Transport, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, and the General Manager of the Israel Railways, Mr. Menahem Savidor.

The railway will serve the local sugar factory now under construction as well as passengers.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JULY 21, 1960

3½% Town Unitd	251
4½% Bergn. Remodel'g	89
4½% Defence Loan	1014
4½% " "	1004
4½% Bergn. Loan A	1004
4½% " " B	1004
4½% " " C	1004
4½% " " D	1004
4½% Pal. Elect. 37/55	1000
4½% Nat. Oil Co.	941
4½% Local Authrts.	1011
4½% Jewish Agency	994
4½% Keren Hayesod	1004
4½% " " 50/60 III.	1004
4½% Paritim & Co.	1004
4½% Ind Dev Bank	1004
4½% Gen. Mortg. Bank	1011
4½% Bana Leumi Ltd.	1014
4½% Rassco	1004
4½% Igroth	1004
4½% Gus-Rassco	994
C.o.L. LINKED BONDS	
4½% Defence Loan	1004
4½% Housing Loan A	994
4½% " " B	994
4½% " " C	994
4½% " " D	994
4½% Pal. Elect. 37/55	1004
4½% Pal Elect 50/60	1004
4½% Local Authrts.	994
4½% Keren Hayesod	1004
4½% " " 50/60 III	1004
4½% Rassco	111
50/60 S/C.o.L. LINKED	
4½% Igroth	1004
4½% Ind Dev Bank	994
4½% Bana Leumi Invest.	994
Ordinary SHARES	
Bank Leumi Le Yisrael	227
Bk. Mortg. Bks.	177
Bk. Leumi Invest.	1275
Hilton's Investment	261
Africa Pal. Invest.	219
Isr. Land Devlp.	232
Ata Textile	2363
Meller Textile	146
Assia & Belgrano	190
Pal. Potash	264
Teva Pharmac.	2000
Paleo Cold Store	2000
Am. Isr. Pap. Mills	2363
Delek	2363
Delek (31/12 Div.)	2363
Jordan	118
Rassco	1349
P.E.C. ord stock	884
Alliance	749
Mortgage & Sav. Bank	1300

B: Buyers only. S: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY
Dollar Bonds: Lower
Index Bonds: Firm
Shares: Rising

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD

Your Investment Advisers

Lists Requested for Rabbinate Elections

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Chief Rabbinate elections committee yesterday held a "repeat" of its first meeting in Jerusalem—again boycotted by three of the Chief Rabbinate's representatives and attended by five out of eight members — and again elected Rabbi Y. L. Maimon as its chairman.

Mr. Y. Lippel, former secretary to the late Chief Rabbi Herzog, was again appointed coordinator, while the post of Deputy Chairman was again left open as a formal goodwill gesture to the Chief Rabbinate.

Rabbi Y. M. Toledano, Minister for Religious Affairs, in opening the meeting, declared that since a lawful quorum was present — five out of eight — the committee could proceed with its agenda.

The committee again empowered Rabbi Maimon to ask the Chief Rabbinate Council for the required list of practising rabbis from which the committee must choose 42 members for the electoral college. Similarly, Rabbi Maimon was authorized to ask the Minister for Religious Affairs to supply the committee with his list of 28 "public representatives" who complete the 70-man roster of the electoral college.

A Month Off

Unless there are unexpected developments, the elections committee will have little to do for the next month, and, in fact, no date was set for the next meeting. The election regulations allow both the Chief Rabbinate Council and the Minister a month's grace in which to prepare their lists.

The Chief Rabbinate has so far refused to hand over its list. Under the regulations, the committee itself can draw it up on the basis of information provided by the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

The Minister, for his part, has a month to arrange for the election of 28 laymen by parity committees of religious and local council representatives in localities determined by him.

Soon after the meeting, Rabbi Maimon dispatched to Chief Rabbi Nissim a copy of the request to the Chief Rabbinate Council, and with it a brief personal note urging Chief Rabbi Nissim's cooperation.

The election committee yesterday reiterated its expressed hope of holding the election on August 28, the 25th anniversary of the death of Chief Rabbi Kook.

After discussing the possibility of the Chief Rabbinate's wishing to "make peace," the committee members present agreed that they would not accept the suggestion that the sole Rabbinate delegate, Rabbi Aburavia, be advised to resign. The committee based this on the Attorney-General's opinion that the dismissal by the Rabbinate was not in accordance with the law.

Rabbi Katz Intervenes

Rabbi Maimon reported to the committee meeting that he had received a note from Rabbi Katz, of Petah Tikva, and member of the Chief Rabbinate Council, impressing on him the unfavourable effect to be expected from failure to re-elect a Chief Rabbi now in office, namely, the Sephardi Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Nissim. He intimated that he would support the return of the three Chief Rabbinate representatives who had resigned from the committee, were Rabbi Nissim's re-election to be assured. Rabbi Katz declared that he was not simply championing Rabbi Nissim, but the office of the Chief Rabbi itself.

Commenting on Rabbi Katz's note at yesterday's meeting, Rabbi Maimon declared that is was up to the electoral college to elect the Chief Rabbis, and that he himself would not declare either in favour or against any candidate.

Rabbi Maimon also told the meeting that he had spoken to Chief Rabbi Nissim earlier in the week. Rabbi Nissim had told him that he was not concerned with his own re-election, but with proper election procedure. Rabbi Maimon replied to him that the responsible composition of the committee was sufficient to ensure this.

Election committee sources reported that a National Religious Party delegation on Wednesday sought to petition Rabbi Maimon in support of postponing the elections. It is believed that Rabbi Maimon refused to receive the delegation.

Issue Before Cabinet

Postponement will be proposed by N.R.P. Ministers at next Sunday's Cabinet meeting.

One of the Chief Rabbinate's representatives who resigned, Rabbi Marcovitch, of the Ramat Gan Rabbinate, yesterday wrote to Rabbi Maimon: "I too fought to keep the elections above politics... as an appointee of the Chief Rabbinate Council, I had no alternative but to resign when approached by the Council."

This was in reply to a note sent to all three by Rabbi Maimon.

(See Leader — Page 1)

Sephardim Defend Toledano's Wedding

An open letter protesting against the "libellous and defamatory reports" which have been published in the press concerning the recent marriage of the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Ya'acov Moshe Toledano, to a 25-year-old divorcee was issued yesterday by the Union of Sephardi Rabbis of Israel.

Declaring that there was evidence that "a certain hand" was behind the publication of the reports, the letter said: "Such marriages are not only in keeping with Jewish Law but are also customary and accepted among Yemenite Jewry and among many of the Ashkenazi and even more so the Sephardi and Oriental communities."

On the Society's Presidium are a member of the Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee, Rabbi David Chelouche, and Rabbi Ovadya Yosef, who is expected to be a rival candidate to Chief Rabbi Nissim for the Sephardi Chief Rabbinate.

The letter proceeded to record "several precedents among many" similar marriages. It cited the case of the Gaon of Volozhin, Rabbi Naphtali Zvi Yehuda Berlin, who at the age of 70 married a young woman who later gave birth to Rabbi Meir Bar-Ilan, a founder of Misrahi. It also referred to the Hafetz Haim, Rabbi Yisrael Meir Hacohen, who took a young wife when he had passed 50; Rabbi Shlomo Alfandari, who married a young woman when he was over 80; the late Rabbi of the Western Wall, Rabbi Iche Meir Alter; and Rabbi David Chelouche, one of the leading Rabbis of Morocco earlier this century, who at the age of 80 married a girl of 23 who was to give birth to Rabbi Yosef Chelouche, the leader of the Moroccan Community in Jerusalem who died last month.

On the 30th day of the passing of my beloved wife, our mother and grandmother

HELENE WATTENBERG ע"מ

a memorial meeting will be held at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 26, 1960, at the Hof Hacarmel Cemetery, Haifa. Transport will leave from 37 Rehov Hehalutz at 2 p.m.

We wish to thank all those who shared in our deep grief.

THE FAMILY

בית תלמוד הגבוה בחיפה

Haifa Institute for Higher Learning

Faculties:

HUMANITIES, SOCIAL SCIENCES (ECONOMICS) Supervised by the Department of Education of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

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Phone 4498 for appointment.
Bring all references and testimonials.

Competition for The Placard of The 25th Zionist Congress

We hereby announce the opening of a competition for the design of the placard for the 25th ZIONIST CONGRESS—December 1960

Measurements of the placard: 100X70 cm., in four colours, photographic. The placard should include the heading:

25th Zionist Congress — Jerusalem תקופת ציוני — ירושלים

All suggestions must be submitted by August 31, 1960 to the Office of the 25th Zionist Congress, P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem.

Three prizes will be awarded: First Prize—IL1,000; Second Prize—IL500; Third Prize—IL300.

The Board of Judges includes: Mr. M. Ardon, Mr. Z. Gutman, Dr. Z. Zahar, Dr. S. U. Nahon, Mr. Z. Rozegeld, Dr. M. Spitzer, and a representative of the Association of Commercial Artists in Israel.

Every suggestion should bear a sign of identification (symbol or slogan). Details of the name and address of the person submitting the design should be given in a closed envelope marked with the same sign of identification as that on the design.

OFFICE OF THE 25TH ZIONIST CONGRESS

Radioisotope Training Centre
(Affiliated to the Weizmann Inst. and The Israel Atomic Energy Commission)

A Course for Engineers

in the use of radioactive materials will be held at the Centre from October 16, 1960 until December 3, 1960.

For further information, please apply to:
The Radioisotope Training Centre
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Please apply, stating past experience, to "Foreman," P.O.B. 3119, Tel Aviv.

Israel Army Completes Manoeuvres

More Tanks in Negev Than During Sinai Campaign

By PAUL Stoil
Post Military Correspondent

SPENDING two days inside a halftrack churning its way through the Negev is not the best way to get a picture of what is going on in the largest manoeuvres ever staged by Israel's defence forces. Yet you have the feeling of participation.

Unless one has already experienced it, desert warfare is not a thing that can be easily imagined. But for the thousands of soldiers, some of them reservists, who were part of the manoeuvres (which ended yesterday), the life of a "desert rat" is no longer strange. As they put it, "we ate dust."

Eating the dust is almost literal. Each and everyone of us is covered from head to toe in the light, white Negev dust that hangs like a huge smoke screen over miles and miles of the Negev. It is really difficult to distinguish people behind the dust, and it makes no difference whether one was originally wearing khaki, blue or red shirts. The dust gets in the eyes, ears, throat, nails and hair, and it will take a good many baths to get rid of it completely.

Many of the reservists will also come home with colds caught because of the extremely chilly nights which followed stiflingly hot, dry days. Purple bags under red eyes have resulted from erratic and brief sleep since Monday. Since the start of the advance, food has been in "battle-rations" — and there has been no time to heat it.

Yet the morale and humour of the men has never for a moment faltered. A large percentage of the reservists who received call-up papers turned up. As Shmuel Garmi, a clerk in the State Controller's Office in Jerusalem who is a member of a Super-Sherman tank crew, told us by the wayside, "it is not so terrible to leave the office once a year to get a breath of desert air."

Many of the reservists particularly the officers, have spent a month down here. But even those who arrived just for the manoeuvres quickly got "the feel" of warfare in the desert.

The striking thing has been the constant movement of all this armour spread over many miles. More tanks ploughed through the Negev this week than Israel threw into the Sinai Campaign. In 30 hours the unit to which this correspondent was attached advanced many kilometres. We belonged to *Hermesh* — motorized infantry — and were the ones who raced to join with the paratroopers dropped "behind enemy lines." Before the final push, this unit had to overcome several "enemy" strongholds controlling the few routes through which armour could pass.

Flail-Tank for clearing minefields in action during the Negev manoeuvres.

In the opening phase of the advance, a live-fire dawn attack was launched by tank and motorized infantry on a series of hill positions. A two-hour battle followed, the armour receiving support from the air and by artillery. Several smaller enemy units were dislodged in the northward push, until the major battle for a strong "enemy" position controlling important highways. Here tanks were sent in, but got stuck five kilometres from their objective in very difficult terrain, and motorized infantry units were called up to the attack.

Relentless Warfare

Shock tactics were employed and at sunset the attackers were in control of the heights. Armour dashed in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Throughout Tuesday there was no time to throw a blanket down for a rest, and anyone who managed to snatch a few minutes inside the halftracks, whilst awaiting orders to continue the advance, was lucky. This type of relentless warfare — advance interspersed with battle after battle — is typical of armour and may continue for several days at a time. It is reminiscent of Eighth Army battles in the Western Desert.

The "enemy" kept sufficient armour concentrated for a full-scale tank battle on Wednesday. This was particularly significant in view of the great strengthening of U.A.R. armour since the Sinai campaign.

The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Laskov, revealed that the tactics of the defence forces had been adapted to meet Soviet tactics now employed by the U.A.R. armies. These are not very much different from the German *blitzkrieg* methods of throwing heavy forces at a weak link to obtain a breakthrough, but they entail thorough preparation for any action.

To counter these methods, speed, fire-power and initiative of command in the field are essential requisites. In this week's exercises all these qualities were displayed, and though the lessons of the manoeuvres have not yet been studied in detail, it is certain they were an outstanding success.

Premier Impressed

The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, who turned up among the troops twice within 30 hours, travelling by helicopter, jeep and tank, was particularly impressed by a tank attack carried out by the unit of Sgan-Aluf Moshe Brill, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Laskov, himself a specialist in armoured warfare, followed the manoeuvres on the spot, and did not hide his pleasure at the way actions were carried out.

Not only the tanks and motorized infantry deserve praise. The engineers, too, did their bit in preparing tracks through very harsh terrain and in clearing paths through minefields. The men responsible for assuring supplies to the advancing forces received a succint compliment from 30-year-old Segen Yoav, commander of a Defence Forces tank that was "knocked out."

"How does a crew feel when their tank is out of action?" "It would be very bad in real warfare," Yoav said, "but in manoeuvres it is not so tragic, particularly when they bring you newspapers in the middle of the desert."

Women Soldiers

In the halftracks we also found girl soldiers, some of them reservists, doing jobs as signallers, nurses and clerks. One Tel Aviv girl, of Army Intelligence, told us she had finished her work before the start of the manoeuvres, but asked to be allowed to take part in them. Riding in a halftrack, her verdict was "This is grand. I have never been so proud that I am a soldier."

POLAND MARKS MILLENARY YEAR

By N. SHRAGA

POLAND this week is celebrating its 1,000th anniversary, along with the 16th anniversary of its liberation from German rule.

"A thousand new schools to mark a thousand years of Poland's existence" is the slogan of the millenary celebrations. Symbolically, the first of the 1,000 schools was inaugurated by President Alexander Zawadzki at Kruszwica, where 1,000 years ago the semi-legendary Piast dynasty laid the foundations of the Polish kingdom.

The nationwide celebrations opened with a rally attended by 100,000 people at Grunwald in Northern Poland, site of the major battle at which the Poles and the Lithuanians decisively defeated the Teutonic Knights of the Cross just 500 years ago. The Polish press has devoted columns of print to Grunwald these past few days, stressing that the battle "should be a warning to all those who have forgotten the lessons of history and desire to continue in the path of war provocations." The transparent reference is to any German revisionism with regard to the Oder-Neisse line that has returned to Poland its ancient territories. The Polish newspapers have again lately harped on the threat to peace represented by West Germany's non-recognition of the Oder-Neisse line.

Western Territories

Since the end of World War II 4,300,000 Poles have been settled in Poland's new western territories, reoccupied after centuries of German rule. A great many Jews repatriated from Russia and other Polish provinces have also been resettled in these provinces, whose total population is now seven and a half million.

Under the five-year plan beginning this year, Poland is to invest 100,000 million zloty, or roughly $4,000m. at the free rate, in the western territories, where 30 per cent of the country's industrial potential will be concentrated by 1965. In a speech delivered at Wroclaw — formerly Breslau — Premier Wladyslaw Gomulka, declaring that "Poland has returned to the Oder and the Baltic sea forever," recalled Mr. Khrushchev's promise of a year ago that "all the countries of the Socialist bloc will defend Poland's borders as if

"Six million Polish citizens, of whom 3,200,000 were Jews, perished in the Second World War," stated Mr. Gomulka in his speech, adding that 600,000 Poles were crippled by the war, which totally destroyed 50 per cent of Poland's economic potential. "The Germans exterminated seven hundred of our professors at institutions of higher learning and five thousand of our teachers."

Polish Jewry

Education is one of the fields in which the Polish Government, which has shown much understanding and sympathy for the 40,000 Jewish survivors in its midst, is of great assistance to them. The Jews have a newspaper that appears four times weekly, a Polish-language bi-weekly, a literary monthly, a whole network of schools, religious communities that are partly supported by the Government, a Yiddish publishing house and the Jewish State Theatre in Warsaw. ORT has also done a great deal to provide vocational training, particularly to returnees from Russia. Another important institution is the Historical Jewish Institute of Poland, whose Director is Professor Ber Mark. The Institute, which is also engaged in a number of research projects on the period of the Holocaust, is expected to supply Israel with a great deal of evidence in connection with the Eichmann case.

It is hoped that Poland's Jews will be represented at the Congress of Polish Jews to be held towards the end of this year in Israel. The Congress, to be attended by delegations from the U.S., South America, Britain, Canada, France, Belgium and other countries (not to mention Israel, 400,000 of whose residents originate from Poland) will debate the demand that the Germans make good all the Jewish property they have pillaged. It is estimated that in the single city of Lodz the Germans looted 1200m. worth of Jewish property in the first two months after their invasion of Poland. The Congress will also attempt to assess the amount of Jewish property taken away by the Germans that has since been returned to its original owners.

PARIS LETTER — By Maurice Carr

Return to La Belle France

A MOUNTAINOUS coastline emerges out of the noonday haze, and from the deck of the s.s. Jerusalem I rediscover France. Reality and memory do not match somehow. Everything now appears to me in a new light. Literally so. For after a year spent in the golden luminosity of Israel, the Riviera sun has a bleached sheen.

There, upon a hill, rises the Cathedral of Notre Dame de la Garde. Around it, the city of Marseilles spreads downwards and outwards, assuming the shape of a "big top." As we glide into the harbour, instead of the expected merry-go-round bustle there is a deep hush. What has happened? Is there a public holiday, or a strike? No, this is a workaday Tuesday; but I had forgotten how spacious the port was — the motions and sounds of ships and cranes and men scarcely make an impress on its far-flung dimensions.

The stillness is not even properly broken in the Customs shed, where a woman officer is ready to believe that my wife and I are travelling, not with contraband, but with personal effects only. Clearance of our luggage, which took hours at Haifa, is here completed in less than a minute.

How different the porters are, too. The one in Israel spoke in grunts, and had to be pressed to accept a tip. Our French porter has an exquisite command of language. "*Je vous ai servi impeccablement, n'est-ce pas*, I have served you impeccably, have I not?" he says, and makes a match — as deft as a fencer's thrust — at a banknote in my hand worth 50 New Francs (about IL35). I sidestep, however, explain I am no greenhorn, pay him his due, and we part on the most polite terms.

Hopefully we get into our car, but it refuses to budge. The new battery, with which it was equipped in Jerusalem, has gone flat during the voyage. The quayside becomes deserted. Soon, though, as if from nowhere, first one Frenchman shows up, then another and another. After tinkering about in vain, they call up a truck, which pushes the car round the docks at speed until it suddenly comes to life. "It is the least we can do," is their response to my tendered "infinite thanks."

Atmosphere of Prosperity

As we continue our drive the next day, the awareness grows that the blessings of peace have piled up, higher and still higher, in the twelve months since we left France. More and yet more house have been painted up in the villages through which we pass, a bright parasol has been planted here, a new bed of flowers laid out there, and in the general atmosphere of prosperity even the wayside ruined castles have taken on a more substantial air.

True, there is a war going on in Algeria. But the sole visible sign of it is the slogan "Liberate the Patricia," chalked up on walls by Fascist sympathisers of the European *ultras* who were thrown into prison after their abortive uprising against the Gaullist regime last January.

As never before, the country is radiant. Everywhere the shops overflow with an abundance of fantastically varied merchandise. Near the Gothic cathedral in Auxerre, my fancy is caught by a set of wooden dice, each the size of a man's fist — a case of craftsmanship's sake, of objects being fashioned for no reason at all in a land of surfeit where there is already an excess of the necessaries of life.

All the same, prices are still being pushed up. In today's "Figaro" I read that tomatoes which farmers sell for 10 New Centimes a kilogram, cost 1.20 New Francs, that is, 14 times as much, by the time they reach the housewife. How fat do how many middlemen grow on these tomatoes? But under the weight of plenitude even human greed will have to give way, and perhaps before long France will cease to be so grotesquely expensive.

New Motor-Highway

At last, we enter the newly-built two-lane motor highway leading into Paris, and unexpectedly, from the brow of a hill, the metropolis comes into sight — all of it, with the Eiffel Tower, the Pantheon, the Sacre-Coeur dominating the immense cluster of rooftops.

We wind up in St. Germain-des-Pres, thousands of dozens of art galleries, cafes, bars, existentialist night-clubs — the latest addition, a few doors away from where we live, is called *Le Trou-Madame* — and the boulevards and the squares and the dark alleys swarm with seekers of artistic fame, racking their brains to invent something that neither Rembrandt nor Picasso, neither Flaubert nor Sartre, neither Shakespeare nor Ionesco have already done. And their girl friends, meanwhile, turn out variations on the eternal theme of the feminine form. The latest *mot d'* is the hair piled up into a coconut bigger than the face beneath it.

Vive la paix! Long live peace!...

HEARD ABROAD

I am a democrat and would rather live in a country-run town than in one organised by an industrial concern.—Duke of Edinburgh.

We cannot, as a nation or as a party, proceed to march to meet the future with a banner aloft whose only emblem is a question-mark. — Governor Nelson Rockefeller.

The old book of South African history was closed at Sharpeville. — Mr. Paul Sauer, South African Minister of Lands.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

THE C-O-L INDEX

CONTENDING that the question of the cost of living is no longer a matter of translating the consumers price index into the cost-of-living allowance but an act of political decision, Ha'aretz (non-party) urges that the Mapai Secretariat will commit a grievous error if it succumbs to the temptation of awarding the allowance at this juncture, for this would only harm the interests of the wage earners. The Left parties point to the Bank of Israel figures showing that costs have risen by five per cent in the two years since the allowance was last increased; yet the workers seem to have weathered the "storm" pretty well, having succeeded in balancing their increases and even increasing their standard of living. Now that inflation is a thing of the past and prices have arrived at a reasonably stable stage for a development country, it would be vicious to overthrow this comparative stability for purposes of political advantage.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) stresses that in the past two years the prices of vital commodities and services have gone up and the employed workers have not received the compensation due to them. That means that their real wage has gone down, which amply justifies the present demand for an allowance, even though technically the index rating may be short of it by one-tenth of a point.

Herut scores the undignified and even debasing political tactics surrounding the elections to the Chief Rabbinate and urges all concerned to think twice and thrice so as not to disgrace their exalted task. After all, the ethical and moral importance attaching to this office does not fall far below that of the Presidency.

Davar (Histadrut) is weary of Austria's consistent procrastination of compensation to the Jewish victims of Nazi atrocities. The Jewish institutions entrusted with the matter should take a firmer stand against Vienna's systematic evasion of her obligations.

Espionage

The case of Prof. Sitte, erstwhile head of the Technion Physics Department, which is now under investigation, impels Haboker (General Zionist) to warn that a research set-up such as ours can only be expected to attract the curiosity of outsiders, and this danger calls for counter-measures and for educating the public to beware of espionage.

Yediot Aharonot distinguishes between spies who work for hire and those who operate from "inner compulsion," and adds that of the two types, the latter is the more difficult for the security authorities to apprehend. It therefore devolves on each and every one of us to extend as much assistance as possible.

Holiday from Marriage

By Ephraim Kishon

THIS year, I decided to go on vacation with my wife. This plan, however, clashed head-on with the statute of the Sick Fund, which expressly forbids husband and wife's spending their leave in the company of each other, because according to the latest scientific theory, nothing contributes more to marital bliss than putting a few tens of kilometres between the spouses. I agree with the spirit of the statute, but the question practically imposes itself: why only during the summer holidays? If it's that good, it ought to be practiced the year round. After all, what are two weeks?

Statute or no statute, as an economy-minded man, I decided to take my little wife away. Our choice fell on a renowned hotel in the icy North, a quiet and modest place, far away from the clatter of the large cities, where there is no rock'n rolling and you don't have to drink brandy on the rocks to be accepted into the Set. I rang up the hotel and booked a room for my wife and myself.

"Very well, sir" — the clerk blushed with pleasure. "Will you arrive together?"

I said: "Of course, what a question?"

* * *

We walked up to the hotel desk and with a few illegible strokes of the pen filled in the prescribed forms. Then what do you think happened?

The porter handed us two keys and announced:

"The gentleman in No. 17, madam in No. 203."

For a moment I remembered the Sick Fund statute, but I quickly dismissed this foolish thought.

"Look here" — I said, "I asked for a double room."

"You want to stay together?!"

"Naturally. This is my wife..."

With ill-boding, world-wise steps, the porter ambled over to our suitcases and examined the tags hanging from their handles. "Heavens!" it flashed through my mind, "she has borrowed a suitcase from her mother, and so the tag naturally reads "Erna Spitz." The porter went back to his counter, his eyes filled with scorn.

"Well, yes" — he hissed at the little woman, "here is the key to your common room, 'Mrs. Kishon'!"

"But look here" — I stuttered. "Perhaps you'd like to see our identity cards?"

"No need. We don't check these things. It's your private affair..."

Walking the length of the hall was a rather unpleasant experience. Eyes followed us, mouths grinned sarcastically yet approvingly. Only then did I notice that the little one had come in that provocatively red dress of hers and her heels were also much too high. Damn! That fat bald type over there — he must be an exporter or something — pointed his finger at us and whispered something in the ear of the stunning blonde sitting next to him. Disgusting. That a beautiful young creature should not be ashamed of showing herself with such an old lecher when the country is full of nice young men of my age.

Dinner was a nightmare. As we modestly walked among the tables, shreds of conversation floated over to us from all directions: "...he left the baby at home with his wife and..." "...she's somewhat chubby, but they say he likes them that way..." "...they stay in one room, just like that" "...upon my word, he's right, he simply doesn't give a hoot about what people say..."

The bloated exporter sidled up to us and introduced the blonde wonder.

"Permit me" — he said. "My daughter."

He was spared my fist only because of his bulk. "My daughter?!" What next? She did not look at all like him. She was not even bald.

"Meet my girl-friend" — I introduced the little woman. "Miss Erna Spitz..."

This was the first milestone on the way towards the reappraisal of our relationship. Within an amazingly short time, my wife completely changed. If I tried to embrace her in public, she quickly wiggled out of my arms, claiming that she had to protect her reputation. Once, after dinner, when I touched her cheek, she slapped my hand.

"Have you gone out of your mind?" — she hissed. "What will people say? After all, you're a married man. Aren't they gossiping enough about us as it is?"

After a while, the situation became quite untenable, but for a different reason. The little woman gradually became used to the most expensive dishes and even ordered for supper champagne in a little silver bucket filled with ice. At the end of the week she announced that she felt entitled to jewels and furs, as was usual in such cases.

"Just look around" — she ordered. "Do you see what Fatty's daughter's got...?"

Then the bottom fell out of our little haven of sin.

One sultry morning, a reporter from Haifa who knows all of Israel as if it were his backyard, dropped in on us.

"What an awfully boring hole this is" — he complained after he had met all the dwellers of the hotel. "That moron of a Weizman brings his sister, you come with your wife and that fat justice of the peace could not find himself a better partner than his piano-teacher daughter. How could you stand this moral atmosphere for so long?"

"It gives us the creeps" — we said.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

PEN FRIENDS

The League is also offering prizes for the best essays of not more than 2,000 words on the Pen-friend Movement. Prize-winning entries will be published in its monthly journal "Pen-friend."

Readers' Letters

THANK YOU, EL AL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am one of those whose El Al flights were affected by the current strike of the air crews, and my wife and I wish to express our thanks and appreciation to the office staff of El Al in Tel Aviv, who dealt with the sudden surge of worried travellers with exemplary patience and pleasantness, and managed to allocate us a later flight (today), with what we are satisfied was the maximum efficiency and the minimum delay.

Yours, etc.
CARL HALPERN

Liverpool, July 18.

CHICAGO AND PORIYA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I wonder whether, among the large group of Chicagoans now visiting Israel, there are any veteran Zionists who remember that a group of them helped to buy land 50 years ago. The land was bought at the same time that Degania was settled and Dr. Simon Goldman of St. Louis bought the land surrounding Poriya. I am referring to my moshav, Geroma. There were plans for an olive from Chicago after the place was made ready for habitation. Unfortunately, for many reasons, including the outbreak of World War I and the small number of families who settled here in 1921 and were not able to work alone, it did not remain a Chicago settlement. Since 1938, Sarona has been a moshav ovdim, working under many handicaps, as this section of the country has been known as the "Negev of the North," due to the lack of water.

I happen to be a third-generation Chicagoan, and in spite of the difficulties which face our settlement after three drought years, I am proud that there is a connection between the place in which I live today, and from which I came. Incidentally, I am a former Southsider but have lived in Israel for almost ten years. My name was Marjorie Reichenbach, but since I adopted a Hebrew name and married, Chicagoans might not recognize me.

This is an invitation to all Chicagoans who visit Israel to take note that they are welcome to visit Sarona, which is in Lower Galilee. I am aware of the speed with which they are touring the country, but hope that it is possible to stop by for a few minutes when touring Galilee from Tiberias to Mount Tabor.

Yours, etc.,
MIRIAM NOY

Sarona, July 16.

Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd.
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REHOVOT
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